Part First | # COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 1-4

NUMBER 4906. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FORCED TO FLEE

Superintendent Locke of the Isabella Company.

RUN OUT OF THE CAMP.

Driven by a Body of Armed Union Miners.

DOWN THE CHEYENNE ROAD.

Deputy Sheriffs Disarmed by the Mob—A Guard Accompanies Mr. Locke Out of Camp and Forces from Him a Pledge of Secrecy—An Appeal to the County Commissioners—They are Ready to Enforce the Laws but are Powerless Without a Formal Complaint—Various Statements Concerning the Causes of the Trouble.

The Miners' Union at Cripple Creek [illegible] members of the union, yester- [illegible] Superintendent Locke of the [illegible] mining company out of camp. [illegible] probably only the beginning [illegible]s in camp, growing out of the [illegible]ent of the mine owners and [illegible] over the hours of labor. The [illegible]he case are as follows in so far [illegible]uld be learned. Superinten- [illegible]g, it seems, has become par- [illegible] obnoxious to the miners at [illegible] they seem to have the belief [illegible] is largely responsible for the [illegible]. He has evidently been afraid [illegible]e for some days. Last Wednes[illegible] telegraphed Sheriff Bowers to [illegible] him two deputies to protect life [illegible]l property. The Sheriff was busy [illegible]h court and Deputy Mullin was also [illegible]this city as a court witness, and they [illegible]d no opportunity to investigate. Mr. [illegible]w[illegible] deputized Captain Saxton and [illegible]nean and sent them up there. [illegible] experienced and conservative [illegible]When they got there, they tele- [illegible]d for more deputies to be sent up [illegible]. That was the last heard of [illegible] trouble until yesterday afternoon when Superintendent B. K. Locke, of the Isabella company, arrived in the city. He came in over the Cheyenne mountain road and evidently did not stand on the order of his leaving, but came at once. He stated that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning he and the two deputies were met by a mob of two hundred miners and he was ordered to leave the camp. They were met at some distance from the mine. The miners took away the revolvers of the deputies. About one hundred of the men accompanied him out into the mountains and towards this city. They came about two miles and then a committee of two came on five miles further to see him nicely started on his journey. He was permitted to take his horse and by riding hard got here before night.

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. J. Hagerman, president of the Isabella company, Mr. Locke, Mr. Edsall, its attorney, and other officers of the company, called upon the Board of County Commissioners to ask what would be done to protect company property or to punish the perpetrators of such an outrage. Sheriff Bowers was also present and Deputy Mullin of Cripple Creek. The situation was thoroughly canvassed. The Commissioners stated that if the ringleaders can be found who disarmed the deputies of the County Sheriff and who were guilty of these disorderly acts that they would do all in their power to punish them. Mr. Locke admitted that he knew who some of these men are, but that he had given his promise not to prosecute them. He believed his life was in danger when he gave the promise, and he feared revenge. That stopped all proceedings in so far as the officers were concerned, as they could not proceed without a complaint. The commissioners said that they would act only under the advice of their attorney and would take all necessary steps to protect life and property in case of trouble.

LOCKE INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Locke was seen by a representative of THE GAZETTE later in the evening but had very little to say. He evidently does not propose to return to the camp in a hurry. When it was suggested that the trouble would soon blow over he remarked that there were other camps besides Cripple Creek.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The Miners' Union some time since decided that eight hours should constitute a day's work and $3 per day should be the scale. There has been no fixed time apparently. At some of the mines, the Victor, the Anaconda, and in fact most of the larger mines they have been working nine hours. At others it has been but eight. Several days ago an agreement was signed by the owners of a majority of the large mines that the men would have to work nine hours for $3 pay. Yesterday was the last day for posting the notice at the mines, which probably precipitated the trouble. This new scale goes into effect on Feb. 1. It is generally hoped that the matter will be settled before that time to the satisfaction of all. It will hurt the camp and hurt the miners more than anyone else as many of the owners declare that they cannot pay the wages asked and will close down. The mines are all dry at Cripple Creek and can be closed for an indefinite time without injury.

ISABELLA'S PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that he did not thoroughly understand why Mr. Locke should be selected for this action. Some time since Mr. Locke had been interested in the nine-hour movement but had not had anything to do with this latest action. The Isabella company had not originated the agreement nor been the first to sign it. He had signed it for the company because he believed it to be just. The scale of ten hours' work and one hour off for dinner or nine hours work, with $3 pay is 33⅓ cents per hour. This is the best pay in the State and the work is the easiest in the State as it is all dry mining. He said that so far two or three dollars have gone into Cripple Creek for every dollar taken out. This must change pretty soon or there will be a flunk. To increase the wages by lowering the hours of working would close many of the mines, he believed.

The matter is of the greatest interest in this city. In case of a general strike the Sheriff would have his hands full. A force of 100 men might be sworn in, but they would be of little assistance against almost the entire population. It is mooted, doubted at the courthouse whether the Governor would call out the militia, no matter how serious matters became.

The foreman of the Isabella is in charge of the mine in Mr. Locke's absence.

WHY HE LEFT.

Story of the Trouble as Told at Cripple Creek.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20. The expected action on the part of the miners has come at last and Manager Locke of the Isabella is in Colorado Springs tonight, instead of his company's shaft house on Bull hill. His visit to the county seat was caused by an urgent invitation from the Miners' Union to leave camp.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

As Mr. Locke was passing the Taylor boarding house this morning he was met by a committee of over 150 miners and requested to leave camp. For a time he declined, and in fact declared that he would rather die than desert his post, but as most of the men were armed and apparently in desperate earnest, he finally decided to leave.

He was escorted as far as the Spinney mill on the Cheyenne mountain road by a large delegation from the miners, who had requested him to leave, and on his arrival at that point was relieved of his guns and sent on his road in a two-wheeled cart.

A couple of miners escorted him several miles further, and they report that he appeared terribly broken up over the occurence.

WHY IT HAPPENED.

The miners say that the action against Mr. Locke was prompted as much by the fact that he has had an armed bodyguard of two deputy sheriffs for several days past; as by the action of the mine managers in reference to an increase of the hours of labor.

THE VICTOR WARNED.

After leaving Mr. Locke the miners waited on Superintendent Trevarrow of the Victor where the nine-hour rule is in force, and informed him that after Feb. 1st that mine must work its men only eight hours. Mr. Trevarrow answered by stating that he had orders to work nine hours shift and in case of trouble to close down the mine.

ONLY THE BEGINNING.

It is probable that this is only the beginning of trouble as the miners will undoubtedly do all they can to prevent the carrying out of the orders fixing nine hours as a day's labor; but it is hoped that they will not proceed to extremes, as most of the men employed in the Cripple Creek mines are orderly and well-behaved.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

A Short Account With Some Additional Details.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20. It seems that Mr. Locke, manager of the Buena Vista mine, had posted at the mine several days ago a notice that on Feb. 1, the hours of the miners would be increased to nine working hours, instead of eight, as now. The Miners' union held a meeting at which it was decided that the new schedule of time would not be submitted to.

This morning Mr. Locke was driving from Cripple Creek to the mine with horse and carriage escorted by two guards. When the party reached the Taylor boarding house at the junction of the two roads, one leading to the Buena Vista mine and the other to Altman, they were surrounded by about 200 men, and made to thrown up their hands.

The guns carried by Mr. Locke and his escort were removed from their persons. The escorts were allowed to remain, but Mr. Locke was invited to leave his horse and carriage, and was accompanied by the entire delegation on the Colorado Springs road as far as Grassy creek, where he was asked to kneel down and take an oath of some sort, the essence of which was that he would not again return to Cripple Creek.

The delegation then selected a guard to attend him on his journey, and the others returned to Bull hill. The guard kept Mr. Locke company for several miles, and after bidding him farewell and a safe journey, they returned to Altman and joined their comrades.

At the request of the miners the saloons were all closed and peace has spread her white wings over Bull hill since the close of the morning episode.

THE ANACONDA STRIKE.

Mr. Howbert Gives Some Interesting Information About the Big Tunnel.

Mr. Irving Howbert returned last night from camp. He was at the Anaconda mine when the reported strike was made. He was kept busy yesterday answering telephone queries from Colorado Springs people who were anxious to learn the truth of the strike. That all may understand the situation he gave the following statement to THE GAZETTE last night.

On Friday a vein was cut in the big tunnel of the mine. It is not the big vein, as has been reported, but an entirely new vein. The tunnel is in 700 feet and the vein crosses the tunnel. It has been opened up across the breast of the tunnel for four feet. The rock looks like sylvanite ore but is not sylvanite as was announced. It has not yet been tested, and no one knows whether it is rich or not.

The Anaconda is not trying to cut a large vein directly, as is often stated. The tunnel is being run in between two veins and when they get in far enough, they propose to drift both ways and open both veins. The lead cut on Friday is 275 feet from the surface. After the tunnel has been developed sufficiently they can go back and explore this new vein for all it is worth. The rich ore at Cripple Creek comes in chutes and a chute may be found on this vein, that will be valuable.

Mr. Howbert says the mine continues to look first rate. Six cars of ore have been shipped since the 27th of last month and three more are now ready for shipment.

District Court.

The case of the People vs. J. Joces, charged with grand larceny, was completed in Judge Downer's court yesterday, and the defendant was acquitted.

The court adjourned until 9:30 Monday morning.

The following cases have been set for trial before Judge Downer sitting in place and by the request of Judge Campbell:

1985. Colorado City Glass company vs. Pardee. Feb. 5.
1992. Twin Sisters Gold Mining company vs. Franco et al., Feb. 5.
1966. Arvilla Tunnel and Mining company vs. Maroon Tunnel and Mining company, Feb. 6.
2004. Finn et al. vs. Ford et al., Feb. 6.
2019. Semmes & Co. vs. Wolfe & Co., Feb. 7.
2027. Jones vs. Reynolds et al., Feb. 7.
2030. Foster vs. McLain et al., Feb. 8.
2033. New York Mining and Milling company vs. Princess Gold Mining company, Feb. 8.
2034. New York Mining and Milling company vs. Princess Gold Mining company, Feb. 8.
2035. Sawyer vs. Arbuckle, Feb. 9.
2037. McPhee & McGinnity vs. Reynolds-McConnell Lumber company, Feb. 9.
2012. Bonbright et al. vs. Princess Gold Mining company, Feb. 10.
2044. Dickinson et al. vs. Hall et al., Feb. 10.
2050. Grove vs. Bosworth et al., Feb. 12.
2052. Fehrman vs. Bosworth et al., Feb. 12.
2056. Bentley et al vs. Hall et al., Feb. 13.
2057. Edsall vs. Hall et al., Feb. 13.
2058. Pike vs. Walters et al., Feb. 14.
2059. Mason vs. Hall et al., Feb. 14.
2055. Anaconda Gold Mining company vs. Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company, Feb. 15.
2076. Anaconda Gold Mining company vs. Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company, Feb. 15.
2078. Ryan et al vs. Bull Hill Mining and Tunnel company, Feb. 16.
2082. Young et al vs. Sutherland et al., Feb. 16.
2083. Brown et al vs. Helmer, Feb. 16.

In Judge Campbell's court the Prince Albert people are still introducing testimony. The evidence yesterday was to the nature of expert testimony regarding the character of the rock in the workings. Mr. Thomas stated last evening that the defense has nearly completed its case.

Burns's Anniversary.

On the 25th of this month will occur the 134th anniversary of the birth of the great Scottish bard, Robert Burns. It has been felt for years, by the countrymen and admirers of Burns in this city, that they should join with other cities of this and other countries in honoring the memory of Scotland's national poet. In response to this sentiment a public meeting will be held next Thursday evening at the Christian Church. An interesting programme has been arranged. The Rev. Dr. Kirkwood will preside. Addresses will be made on various phases of the life, character and works of the poet by Professor J. M. Dickey, Dr. J. R. Robinson and Rev. Mr. Boyle. Readings and songs from the poet's productions will be rendered by Mrs. S. Dunbar, Miss Carrington, Mr. F. B. Hill, Mr. A. Green and others.

James O'Neill.

Mr. James O'Neill, one of the most popular actors in America, will be the next attraction at the opera house. Mr. O'Neill will appear on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 31 and Feb 1, presenting two plays, one of which will be "Count of Monte Cristo." An exchange says: "Count of Monte Cristo," the very name is dramatic, recalling the masterpiece of Dumas, a work probably richer in dramatic possibilities than any other creation in literature. To older theater-goers it recalls the name of Fechter in the title role of the dramatization of the book; to the present it suggests at once the name of an actor whose reputation and success in this character will go down in American stage history. James O'Neill is unquestionably at the head of romantic actors on the stage to-day."

Monday Evening Club.

The programme of the Monday Evening club at the First Congregational Church, Monday evening, Jan. 22 is exceedingly attractive. It will consist of a concert in two parts; the first devoted to selections from Beethoven, the second to ballad music.

PART I.

Paper—"The Life and Genius of Beethoven" ..... Miss Marion Mott. Notes
The paper will be illustrated by the following selections from Beethoven's works:
Piano—Adagio from the Sonata Pathetique, Scherzo and Minuette op. 31, No. 3. ..... Mr. A. C. Pearson.
Piano—Andante from the Fifth Symphony .. Mrs. W. F. Anderson and Mr. A. C. Pearson.
Song—"Adelaide" and "Mollie's Farewell" .. Mrs. Fanny Aiken Tucker.

PART II.

Classic Ballads
France—a. "On Voulez-Vous Aller?" ..... Gounod
—b. "Refrain d'Ete" ..... May
Miss E. A. Bacon.
Germany—a. "Schwaizen Heimroch" .....
—b. "Der Zerbrochene Ringlein" .....
Miss L. Selby.
Italy—"Addio Mi Bella Napoli" .....
Mrs. Irene B. Seldomridge.
England—"Mary of Argyle" .....
Miss Clark.

The Eddy Recital.

The following programme will be rendered at the grand organ concert to be given by Mr. Clarence Eddy of Chicago, assisted by Mrs. Fannie Aiken-Tucker, at the First Congregational Church next Thursday evening.

Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Von Weber
(Transcribed by S. P. Warren.)
a. "Nuptial Benediction" } (new). Theo. Dubois.
b. Finale, "Lans Deo" }
"Pontifical Sonata" ..... J. Lemmens
1. Allegro moderato.....
2. Adagio.....
3. "Marcho Pontificale".....
4. "Fuga," (Fanfare).....
"I Will Extol Thee" (Abraham) ..... Molique
Mrs. Fannie Aiken-Tucker.
a. "Allegretto" } ..... Arthur Foote
b. "A Royal Procession" } (new) ..... W. Spinney
(Dedicated to Clarence Eddy.)
Prelude and Fugue in "A Minor" ..... S. Bach
Aria—"Le Cid" ..... Massenet
Mrs. Fannie Aiken-Tucker.
a. "Andantino" } ..... Chauvet
b. "Home, Sweet Home" } ..... Dudley Buck
(Transcription.)
a. "Lamentation" } ..... Alex Guilmant
b. "Fugue in "D Major" }
"Rosemonde" ..... Chaminade
Mrs. Fannie Aiken-Tucker.
a. "Meditation" (new) } ..... Moys Klein
b. "Saint Cecilia Offertory in C Minor" } ..... Batiste

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—For Sunday Increasing cloudiness and probably light snow; winds shifting to north, with colder weather; probably a cold wave Sunday night.

GOV. GILPIN DEAD.

A Distinguished Colorado Pioneer Crosses the Range.

FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR.

Eighty Years of Honorable Life—His Services in Building Up the Great West—Old Age the Cause of Death.

DENVER, Jan. 20.—Ex-Governor William Gilpin, the first Territorial Governor of Colorado and one of the most striking figures in the history of the great West, was found dead this morning in his bed at his residence. Mr. Gilpin was 80 years of age on the 4th of October last, having reached this ripe old age after a life of great events, during which he has seen the West grow from a country populated by roving bands of Indians to the high state of civilization it now enjoys. The direct cause of Mr. Gilpin's death was his advanced age, hastened, it is believed, by a recent accident.

Governor Gilpin was borne Oct. 4, 1813, on the old battlefield of Brandywine, upon which his father had taken a tract for a homestead. At the age of 10 years he was sent to England, where he remained under tuition for three years. Returning to the United States he entered the junior class at the University of Pennsylvania and having graduated, was appointed a cadet at West Point, graduating from that institution in 1835. Having been commissioned a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons he reported to General Harney at St. Louis, with whom he marched to Florida to engage in the Seminole war.

In 1843 he came west with Fremont, passing on to the mouth of the Columbia river. The few white settlers on the Willamette, composed of Americans, French Canadians and employees of the British Fur company, missionaries, etc., resolved to form a territory. Gilpin drew up their memorial to Congress, and was commissioned by them to lay it before that body. The city of Portland, Ore., is claimed to have been founded by the ex-Governor. He then engaged in the war with the Indians in New Mexico and in the Mexican war.

In February, 1861, the bill creating the Territory of Colorado was passed by Congress, being signed by President Buchanan on the 28th, and William Gilpin was appointed Governor, serving only one year. Since then he devoted himself to his private interests and to literary labors. As a pioneer of the west, an explorer and a firm advocate of the wealth of this Rocky mountain region he was beyond question worthy of a high rank among the founders of Colorado.

NO BUSINESS DONE.

The Colorado Assembly Adjourns Out of Respect to Ex-Governor Gilpin.

DENVER, Jan. 20. Neither the Senate nor the House transacted any business to-day, both bodies adjourned till Monday at 10 a. m. in respect to the memory of ex-Governor Gilpin who died this morning.

The conference committee made little progress last night, and resumed their discussions this afternoon. Both sides feel confidence of winning next Monday. The Pueblo members deny the report of their intention to vote for adjournment, but they are receiving considerable advice from Pueblo to vote that way. No one seems to be able to predict with certainty what the outcome will be.

Speaker Ammons has received the following telegram from Washington signed by Senators Teller and Wolcott:

"We have neither the inclination nor the right to interfere in the slightest degree with any legislative action of the General Assembly of Colorado. We are most anxious, however, that our State should continue to maintain her high reputation for wisdom and fair dealing and that she should not be subject to criticism from other sections of the country.

"Prosperity will return to us if we do nothing to drive it away and we believe a favorable solution of the silver question will eventually be found. No party question is involved and we trust the interest of the State will not be hampered by legislative mistakes. Any prolonged or continued session of the Assembly would, in our opinion, be most unwise and would only result in injury to Colorado."

A BOOM IN STOCKS.

Everything Goes Kiting in Wall Street Securities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. Money on call is nominally 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent.

It has been many a week since Wall street felt as cheerful as it did to-day. The tendency of prices was upward, and the bulls were in control from the opening to the close of the session. The reaction in the final trading occasioned no surprise as it quite often happens that small traders take profits at the end of the week rather than carry their contracts over Sunday. The first thing to give an impetus to speculation this morning was the receipt of higher prices from London and moderate buying orders from that center. The execution of the latter developed the fact that that there were few stocks pressing for sale in the local market. The aid received from the foreigners encouraged bulls to take a more aggressive stand and in a short time they had the whole list on the up tack.

There was a disposition to anticipate the effect of the bank statement, which proved to be a most remarkable exhibit. The increase in cash was $13,768,900 and in surplus reserve $10,170,775, lifting the amount held by the banks in excess of the 25 per cent. legal requirements to the unprecedented figure of $102,754,450. The natural presumption is that befor a great while this vast hoard of idle money will seek other channels for employment and that the stock exchange will feel the benefit of this. With money commanding only 1 per cent. on call and 2 to 3 per cent. on time, bank and trust companies prefer to purchase thoroughly good bonds which are obtainable at figures that return 4 per cent. and over.

Another bull argument is the starting up of the mills and furnaces in various parts of the country. A factor of considerable importance is the improvement in railroad earnings. Thus far in January the big systems have shown a smaller falling off in earnings than was the case in December and some of the smaller lines even show gains as compared with 1893. Net receipts will go up much better than the gross, as wages are lower and the companies are saving money in other ways. All these matters have induced certain operators to take hold of the stock market and the consensus of opinion on the street is that a livelier condition of affairs will prevail in the near future.

Speculation left off steady in tone. The sales were 132,174 shares.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were active and strong. The sales were $761,000.

Exchange on London, 4.81½@4.85¼. Sight drafts, 4.86½@4.86¾.

CLOSING PRICES.

Western Union	87½	Louisville & Nash.	48
New York Central	103	Northwestern	102½
N. J. Central	111	preferred	139
Michigan Central	97½	Pacific Mail	17¼
Northern Pacific	15	Reading	29
preferred	36	C. R. I. & P.	67⅝
Central Pacific	17	C. M. & St. Paul	80½
Union Pacific	19½	preferred	118½
Missouri Pacific	22½	Wabash	6½
Texas Pacific	5½	preferred	13⅝
Manhattan Con.	121½	C. B. & Q.	76½
Can. Pac.	79	Pullman P. C.	170
Chicago & Alton	150	Sugar Trust	82½
Del. Lack. & W.	160	Southern Pacific	18½
D & R. G.	10	A. T. & S. F.	11⅝
preferred	36	R. & O.	69½
Erie	17½	Colo. Fuel	24½
Kansas & Texas	14	R. G. W.	11
Lake Shore	120½	preferred	42

BONDS.

4s Registered	112½	D. & R. G. 4s	72
4s Coupon	112½	N. P. 1s	107
2s Registered	97	C. P. 2s	98
Pacific 6s of '95	102	C. P. 1s	100½
D. & R. G. 1s	114	R. G. W. 1s	69½

THEY WILL SURELY FIGHT

Unless Something Particular Happens to Prevent It.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 20.—The Duval Athletic club to-night furnished the United Press correspondent the following:

"The Duval Athletic club wishes to state emphatically that the stage of doubt is passed. The club desires to make no more manifestoes, but desires to state for the last time that the contest will take place on Jan. 25."

In spite of the above, however, trouble seems to be camping on the trail of the club. No sooner is one obstacle to the mill removed than another appears. The only obstacles in the way of the fight now are the Governor of Florida, Stakeholder "Honest" John Kelly's demand for police protection and the failure of the club to dispose of enough tickets to come out about even. Should the club satisfy Kelly, succeed in eluding the Governor, sheriffs and State troops and pocket enough money from admissions to be financially safe, the fight is likely to take place. If not there will be no fight.

DE MELLO DEPOSED.

The Insurgent Admiral is Now a Private Citizen.

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RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 20. The ministry of foreign affairs, acting in behalf of President Peixoto, authorizes the representative of the United Press to send the following:

It is stated by insurgents that Admiral De Mello has been deposed from his position of leader of the forces operating against the government, because he failed to bring troops from the south to aid the insurgents in the bay here in making their proposed land movements. It is added that Admiral De Mello is now on the insurgent war ship Republica, but simply as a private citizen. The Republica is in Paranagua bay.

Everything is quiet in Rio Janeiro.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

A number of amendments were offered in the House to-day, but only one succeeded in running the gauntlet of the Ways and Means committee's disapproval. This was offered by Mr. Bynum (Dem.) of Indiana, and simply defined more explicitly the classes of iron taxable under the Wilson bill.

Two events of interest which lighted up a day otherwise somewhat dull were the President's veto of the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, and his message transmitting the latest correspondence from Hawaii.

At 5:30 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

At Canon City yesterday morning a blast exploded prematurely on the State ditch, causing the death of one convict and the severe injury of several others.

The cold steel department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company at Pueblo resumed operations to-day with a force of 700 men. On Feb. 1 one blast will be blown and March 1 the converters will start, giving employment to 1300 men.

The steamer Australia sailed for Honolulu, carrying further instructions to Minister Willis.

A small cyclone struck the town of Pottsboro, Tex. The Masonic Temple and several small buildings were destroyed.

Rio Grande Western Estimated Earnings.

For week ending Jan. 14, 1894 ..... $ 37,400
For week ending Jan. 21, 1893 32,000
Increase $5,400 or 16.8 per cent.

Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, one of the three members of the Brahma Somaj appointed to represent that body in the World's Parliament of Religions, held in Chicago during the Fair, will lecture in All Souls' Church, this city, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 23 and 27. Mr. Nargarkar is a high caste Brahman and an educated and learned man. A representative of this paper heard him speak at the Theosophical congress. He speaks English readily and is a most interesting and instructive lecturer. The religious society of which he is a member, in its principles can best be compared to a form of Unitarianism. This is an opportunity for our intelligent and cultivated people to hear a very scholarly Indian theist speak of his country and her religious development.

The Eclipse mine in Requa gulch, the once famous specimen mine of the camp, will resume operations next week under the old management, the bond and lease held by R. W. Woodbury of Denver having been given up. It is said by those who claim to know that the mine was not wisely worked under the lease.

We Have Just Received

A carload of 50 Chamber Suits, 1894 patterns, lower in price than ever before offered in this market.

Also, One special carload of Rattan Rockers and Chairs, Fancy Tables, Book Shelves, etc., etc., for the Holiday Trade.

Respectfully,

FAIRLEY BROS.

23 South Tejon Street.

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J. A. HAYES, CASHIER. A. SUTTON, ASS'T. CASHIER.

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We Rise to a . . of Order!

Or rather to point out "the point" of our having appointed the two-pointed segment to give you a pointer as to some points of our business. It is not that we mean by sharp-pointed avarice to bring to our purses embonpoint (poetic license), but that we intend to score our point by making common points with you. This is a pointed observation. Do you see the point? If you do, you will point your profile's point (and follow its pointing), to the point on North Tejon street, pointed out by the points of the Crescent. The curves and points of the figures do number 29. There we will cheerfully disclose the other points of our discourse as to the "taking" points of the properties and securities, lying towards all points of the city, which we would be glad to point out to you.

Crescent Real Estate and Loan Agency.

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Everything comfortable, with efficient and respectful service. Elevator, Steam Heat, Electric Lights and Bells, Broad South Veranda and Sun Parlor.

We expect our guests to be people who want greater privacy and independence, greater comforts and conveniences than even good boarding houses can supply, without the annoyances and disturbing bustle of a large transient or commercial hotel. If you are looking for comfortable accommodations for the winter, we would be pleased to have you call and inspect our rooms and learn the advantages the House has to offer.

THE ALTA VISTA, Family Hotel

EDWARD W. KENT, Prop. F. A. COTTON, Manager.

JOCOCO FOUNDS

Whitman's Celebrated Candies

JUST RECEIVED

Cigars, all the Highest Grades, Imported and Domestic.

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Is the only Fancy Grocer in the city who makes a specialty of the

Highest Grades of Tea and Coffee Obtainable.

ARMOUR & CO.'S CELEBRATED

Star Special Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

One Trial Will Convince the Most Exacting. *Telephone No. 82.*



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Boarding and Saddle Horse Livery.

All Styles of Riding Taught.

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Leader in Candies and Confectionery.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON,

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A Full Line of Cakes.

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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. [illegible], City Editor.
E. F. WELLES, Mining Editor.
J. O. MCCRACKEN, Circulator.

HOPE FOR SILVER.

Things are beginning to look as if President Andrews was right last summer when he predicted that the cessation of silver purchases by the United States would bring the European nations to the necessity of doing something to keep up the value of the white metal. It is certain, at any rate, that bimetallic sentiment has been growing during the past few months very rapidly not only in England, but also in Germany. Count Herbert Bismarck occupies in that country much the same position which is held by Mr. Balfour in England. We do not know how much of truth there may be in what the correspondent of the London Standard wrote of a plan that is said to be in preparation in Berlin, but it has probably a considerable modicum of truth. The plan is that the United States, France, England and Germany form a monetary union on the following basis: The United States to buy and use for currency purposes, [illegible] ounces silver yearly, and France, representing the Latin union, to buy [illegible] francs worth. England and Germany are to withdraw all their gold coinage and paper money under the value of a pound sterling and are to buy [illegible] worth of silver yearly in the meantime and issue notes under a possible coinage giving the full equivalent deposit of silver coinage. India is to resume the unlimited coinage of silver. The price of silver is to be fixed by the countries mentioned at 44 per ounce above the India rupee price, and is to be alterable only at the beginning of each year. If the average London price of silver falls at any time 10 per cent. below the convention price, the members of the union are to have the option to withdraw and dissolve the union.

This plan, it will be observed, is meant for a compromise, for it does not contemplate the establishment of a true bimetallic standard. It stops far short of the true solution, which is unlimited international free coinage, but at least the proposal of it shows that some minds in Germany are realizing that something must be done for silver.

It would not surprise us if an international monetary conference were proposed by one or more foreign nations before the end of Mr. Cleveland's present term. He might have headed the procession if he had chosen, and gone down to history with an honored name in the world of international finance; as it is, he may send delegates to an international conference, if one is called by some European nation, but he will never take the initiative, nor do anything that he can avoid doing for the restoration of silver.

THE TWO CLEVELANDS.

It will be an interesting chapter when the future political historian of the United States shall analyze the differences between the first and second administrations of Grover Cleveland. President Cleveland occupies a unique position in history because, if for no other reason, he was the first of our Presidents who was in office for two terms not consecutive, and who after a defeat for re-election was called again to the same high office by the overwhelming sentiment of his party and a large majority of the electoral representatives of the people of the United States.

It must be admitted at the beginning that the first administration of President Cleveland was successful, at least from a popular standpoint. It is hardly necessary to discuss this point, for although he was defeated for re-election in 1888, his renomination and re-election in 1892 afford conclusive proof of his popularity at that time, both with the members of his own party and with the "independent" voters who determine the results.

Similarly, it may be said, with no reasonable ground for contradiction, that Mr. Cleveland's second administration has been the most conspicuous failure that the political history of the United States has displayed for some time. He has not only given cause for the bitterest personal attacks from opposition leaders, but he has also had to endure criticism almost equally severe from members of his own party, and the independent vote with the exception of a small clique of personal followers, has been alienated beyond recall.

A number of reasons for this striking difference are readily apparent. For one thing, Mr. Cleveland was held in check during his first term by the Republican Senate. There is much to be said for the theory that House, Senate and Executive should not be controlled by the same party, and the present instance will furnish argument to future reasoners on this point. Another powerful influence which was at work in the first administration was the desire, in Mr. Cleveland's case the expectation, of a second term. We have heard so much of late as to the desirability of a single long term and the harm wrought by the desire of the President to lay wires for re-election, that it is especially interesting to note how the removal of this prospect has led the President to disregard the wishes of his party leaders, to ignore anything like conciliation, and to set himself in a policy of dictatorial obstinacy. Judging by Cleveland, the best presidential policy for American politics is to lead the President to expect a second term, and then not give it to him.

Another thing that undoubtedly has made a difference in the two administrations is the character of the cabinets. The men of 1884 were something more than the personal secretaries of the President; the men of 1892 have been taught that their choice lies between resignation to Cleveland's will and resignation from office. Bayard was by no means an ideal Secretary of State, but he had something to say about the foreign policy of the country, and the history and ending of the Samoan affair were more statesmanlike in comparison with the Hawaiian infamy where Gresham occupied an intermediate and inconspicuous place between President Cleveland and Paramount Blunderer Blount. Manning was a "gold-bug," but his policy was his own and he was an able financier. Carlisle had a [illegible] record, but his policy is Cleveland's, and he is no financier at all.

Last of all, within the limits of a newspaper article, must be considered the development of Cleveland's character. The President has not at any time been distinguished for shrinking modesty, yet the elevation to the presidency of the United States might well jar the self-sufficiency even of a Cleveland. But the familiarity with the position which in a more modest man would result in increased efficiency, has in Mr. Cleveland's case brought about in his own mind not only the belief that he is able to direct the policy of all departments of the government, but the theory that the President is expected to do so; and worst of all, the attempt to put this theory into practice.

The optimistic view of President Cleveland's failure makes apparent the truth that no man can personally direct the course of seventy million educated Americans. As their representative and as their servant he may succeed, as their attempted dictator and director, failure is inevitable. The success of President Cleveland the First, and the failure of President Cleveland the Second, depends upon this principle, and its demonstration is welcome to friends of the republic.

Messrs. Bell and Pence don't seem to know exactly what to do about the tariff. They don't like the McKinley law, and they don't like the Wilson bill. We would suggest that it is the Wilson bill which is up for discussion now, and if it doesn't suit them, as most certainly it does not suit their constituents, they had better vote against it, and wait for another chance to get a hack at the McKinley law.

The press operator at El Paso had the grip, or took two weeks off, just after New Year's, but he is now returned and doing a lively business at the old stand. He is the best "space man" in the United States, and whenever news is a little dull, he knows how to find some that is not dull.

Harper's Weekly says that if the Democrats "do not reform the tariff now they will never do it, for the present generation of Democrats will not have another chance." We guess that is so.

The most amusing editorials now printed anywhere are those in Harper's Weekly which are meant to be serious.

Appreciated in Illinois.

Thanks to the city editor of the Colorado Springs, Colo., GAZETTE, for a copy of the New Years edition of that journal—the best printed of all the newspapers that have reached us this year. It is a fine presentment, too, of Colorado Springs and the gold mining region of Cripple Creek.—[Warsaw (Ills.) Bulletin.

The Slate Trade.

The slate quarrying industry is one of those that are feeling the dire effects of the free trade object lesson. Slates are produced in a dozen different states, but chiefly in Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, Maryland, New York, Virginia, Georgia and New Jersey.

There are 206 different quarries, the output of which is 75 per cent roofing slate. The present tariff on roofing slate is 25 per cent ad valorem, but the Wilson tariff proposes to reduce this to 10 per cent, a loss of 15 per cent to those interested in this industry.

There are over $10,000,000 invested in the slate trade, and there are over 6,000 workers, who receive $2,250,000 annually in wages. A reduction of 15 per cent in the tariff means a loss of $337,500 in their annual earnings, if indeed it does not mean the entire closing of the American quarries in favor of the Welsh slates that will be able to come over as ballast, paying no freight, to swamp our markets.

On other than roofing slates it is proposed to reduce the duty 40 per cent, but that part of the American industry which is the largest is to receive the greatest injury, in full accord with the policy of destruction of the present administration.—American Economist.

Write to Your Congressman.

Send a postal card to your member of congress today, urging him to vote against the Wilson free trade tariff.

The Wilson bill (free trade) means: "Untaxed foreign competition; foreign competition means competition in cheapness; competition in cheapness means competition in cheap labor; competition in cheap labor means competition in flesh and blood, and competition in flesh and blood is slavery."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAPITOL POTPOURRI.

STORIES TOLD BY CONGRESSMAN BRYAN AND SECRETARY LAMONT.

Bad Manners of Washington Society Women—A Western Woman Is Disgusted—The Tongue of Scandal—Hub Smith, the Song Writer—"Listen to My Tale," Etc.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—In his tariff speech a few days ago Congressman Bryan of Nebraska told a story of the last presidential campaign which greatly amused the house. "I was in the city of New York making some campaign addresses," said Mr. Bryan, "speaking in little ward halls and sometimes from wagons hauled up at street corners. In one of these speeches I made an effort to impress my hearers with the magnitude of this country. I had perceived that they were a characteristic New York audience, to whom the sun rose in Brooklyn and set in Hoboken. They had no idea of there being anything in this country except New York and its immediate surroundings. The great Mississippi valley and the boundless west beyond that were a terra incognita to them. Probably not one in a hundred of them had ever been outside Manhattan island. But I told them a good deal about the part of the country whence I hail, about the prairies, the grazing plains, the mountains, the mining camps. I painted the glories of America in as glowing colors as I could, with an idea of impressing them with the importance of having legislation not for a section alone, but for the whole country, and when I had finished this description I thought to prove what sort of an impression, and so sang out:

"My friends, where is the center of population in this country anyway?"

"Bleecker street and Broadway!" was the response in a loud voice, and as soon as possible I changed the subject. That is the way with these New Yorkers. They can't get away from Broadway. Their mental vision in business, politics and everything else is bounded by the East and North rivers."

Secretary Lamont's Story.

Secretary Lamont tells a neat story about one of his little girls. The child has been in the habit of amusing herself and bothering the servants of the Lamont household by whistling down the speaking tubes. A few days ago she went out to drive with some friends of the secretary's wife, one of whom was an elderly lady who is afflicted with deafness and who carries an ear trumpet with her wherever she goes. When the little Lamont saw the trumpet at the ear of her fellow passenger, she at once concluded it was a new sort of speaking tube and proceeded to put her mouth to it and give vent to a prolonged whistle, a method of communication which the sequel proved the owner of the trumpet did not at all relish.

The Tongue of Scandal.

It is unfortunate, but true, that there are many complaints of the bad manners of Washington society women. In this season of great social activity the women of Washington are "feeling their oats," as the expression is. They have so much to do, so many places to go, find their names so often in the newspapers, that they naturally imagine themselves of a great deal more importance than they are. At least some of them do, and the air is filled with tales concerning their overbearing, insolent conduct, their lack of consideration for servants and even for the feelings of their equals. It is another sad fact, but still a fact, that the Capital City is reeking with scandal.

At the receptions which are now all the rage a large number of scandalous stories are being circulated, more than half of them, no doubt, products of the imagination. It is a very common thing to see a little group of dames off in a corner of the drawing room eagerly listening to one who has in some way become possessed of the latest racy morsel. The wife of a western senator—a motherly, dear creature, who is now having her first taste of Washington society—says the quantity of scandal, the amount of backbiting and insinuation which she has been compelled to hear during the last three weeks, have made her sick at heart. She has been so disgusted that Washington society has no further charms for her, and she has decided to remain at home.

Johnny Jones and His Sister Sue.

Visitors to the state department in these troublous times of Hawaiian and other complications frequently have pointed out to them one of the most famous men of that great bureau. He is not Secretary Gresham, nor yet the secretary's remarkably popular private secretary, but Hub Smith, the song writer. Mr. Smith has long been a clerk in the state department, where he is an exceedingly useful man. He was thought so well of that the late secretary, General Foster, took Smith to Paris with him to assist in the work of the Behring sea commission. Hubbard T. Smith is known to fame as the author of that song which runs:

> Johnny Jones and his sister Sue,
> The little peach of emerald hue—
> It grew, it grew, it grew, etc.

This song has been sung on every stage in America. It has been translated into a dozen foreign languages and for three years was the most popular song in America. But "Listen to My Tale of Woe" did not bring its author the royal compensation which the writer of "After the Ball" received for his work. If common report is correct, the composer of that catchy piece enjoyed for a long time an income of $1,000 a week from those few verses. Mr. Smith sold the copyright of "My Tale of Woe" for $15, and the publisher made many thousands out of it.

When Smith heard that a fortune could have been made out of his song, whereas $15 was all he received for it, he wrote a sequel song which had for its refrain something almost as good as the original, and which emphasized the author's tale of woe over the manner in which he had given away his good thing. Mr. Smith is the author of many more popular songs, which are sung by opera people and concert singers. He enjoys a comfortable revenue from his work, but sticks to the state department and does not permit success to enlarge his head.

Lightning's Freak.

A bolt of lightning near Luling, Tex., struck the corner of a house, passed through a shelf, hit a snuff bottle and leaped to the floor, where it seemed to exhaust itself on a little 2-year-old child. The child was only slightly stunned, but in a short time its back turned perfectly black.—Exchange.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for January 28, 1894—God's Covenant With Noah—Gen. 9:8-17.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.—Gen. 9:13.

THE SECTION OF THE HISTORY includes chapters 6 to 9. [illegible]. The ark as a type (I Pet. 3:20, 21). Christ the door (John 10:9). "The door was shut" (Matt. 25:10). Noah saved by faith (Heb. 11:7). The dangers to which sinners are exposed (Matt. 24:38, 39; 2 Thess. 1:8).

TIME.—According to the common chronology the time of this lesson was in the year of the world A. M. (anno mundi) 1656, or B. C. 2348, just at the close of the flood; over fifteen centuries since our last lesson. It is well to understand that these dates are not settled, but are helpful for all practical purposes.

PLACE.—Where Noah lived before the flood is unknown, but probably somewhere in the region of the Euphrates, perhaps near its mouth, as in the Chaldean account when Surippak, near the mouth of the Euphrates, was conquered in the sixteenth century B. C., or earlier. It is called in the record the city of the ark. The ark rested somewhere on the mountains of Ararat, which extend through Armenia to the southwest. It is not the high peak now called Ararat, but the mountainous region known as Ararat.

THE TWO DOCUMENTS.—According to the view of the higher criticism there are in these chapters two separate stories of the flood, worked together into one account by the editor of Genesis. These can be seen in different kinds of type in Bacon's Genesis of Genesis, or Bissell's Genesis printed in colors. Or if one will mark on the margin of his Bible the following verses with a blue pencil for the Jehovistic or Prophetic story, and the remaining verses with a red pencil for the Elohistic or Priestly story he can read easily the supposed two accounts. Mark with blue 6:1-8; 7:1-5, 7-10, 12, last part of 16, last part of 17, 22, 23; 8: last part of 2, and first of 3, 6-12, last part of 13, 20-22; 9:18-27.

But note that these contradictions are not in the Bible narrative, but are the creation of the critics. As put together by the editor they are perfectly harmonious.

LESSON NOTES.

The Good Man in a Bad World.—Noah, the great-grandson of Enoch, also walked with God. He was a holy, virtuous, pious man in a world ruining itself with wickedness. His was not merely a passive goodness. He did not hide himself from the world. He was a preacher of righteousness (2 Pet. 2:5). He used his utmost power to save his fellowmen. It is not probable that he was popular with men, but he was in favor with God. This man was the means by which God saved the race.

The Ark.—God warned the people one hundred and twenty years beforehand that a flood would come and destroy the people on account of their wickedness. And Noah was commanded to build a great ark for the salvation of himself and family, and doubtless for any others who would believe and repent.

The ark was not a ship, but a huge oblong box, four hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five broad, and forty-five deep (if a cubit equals eighteen inches), not larger than some of our great steamships. The ark was built of gopher wood, probably cypress, a tall, straight evergreen tree. This wood is almost incorruptible, and frequently employed in the construction of temples, bridges and even ships. It is said that the gates of St. Peter's church at Rome (made of this wood) which lasted from the time of Constantine to Eugene IV., i. e., eleven hundred years, had in that period suffered no decay. The ark was made watertight by a covering of asphalt which abounded in Assyria. Ark-building, where the vessel is pitched without and within with pitch, may still be seen upon the Tigris, in the old region of the flood.

The Animals Preserved in the Ark.—The method of speaking of the animals that were taken into the ark, "clean and unclean," implies that chiefly those which were useful to man were preserved, and that no wild animals (carnivora) were taken into the ark; so that there is no difficulty from the great number of different species of animal life existing in the world.

The Deluge, Its Extent.—There is every reason to believe that this catastrophe was co-extensive with the human population of the world. In every branch of the human family traditions of the event are found. But this would not imply the covering of the whole round world. "All the earth" frequently means in the Bible "all the region," "all the land," the home of the race. We still use the words in the same sense. It is probable also that the crimes and violence of the previous age had greatly diminished the population, and that they would have utterly exterminated the race, had not God in this way saved out some good seed from their destruction.

The Covenant with Noah.—At the end of the year the waters had so dried up that Noah and his family could disembark from the ark which rested on the highlands of Armenia far north of the original habitat of man.

The Great Fear.—When Noah and his family first began again to make their homes on the land, there would be a fear at every rain that it might be the beginning of another flood. This would interfere not only with their comfort but with their progress. What was the use of building houses or cultivating fields that might at any time be destroyed?

BEACON LIGHTS FROM THE DELUGE.

The Danger of Sin.—1. The tendency of mankind without the gospel is to grow worse and worse.

When men are so bad that all influences to make them better are in vain, then God lets destruction come upon them.

They can blame only themselves for their punishment. Every lost soul is a moral suicide. Itself turned the key that shut it out from paradise.

God punishes men not because he hates them, but because he loves them. The flood that destroyed most of the people was the real salvation of the human race. God warned and entreated the people to repent, by his Holy Spirit, by the preaching of a good man, and by his living example.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

WANTED.

At Pioneer Agency, established Nov. 1, 1891, male and female help for various kinds of employment at best of wages. FOR SALE—A 6-room house, well located in city, on the installment plan. Price $[illegible]; $[illegible] cash, balance $[illegible] per month.

Improved ranch of 160 acres in Sheridan Co., Kan., to trade for Colorado Springs realty.
A. N. PEALE,
Employment and Real Estate Agt. 114 S. Tejon.

WANTED.

At the W. C. T. U. Home and Employment Bureau, 120 N. Tejon st., situations for all kinds of hotel and domestic help; also clerks, seamstresses, etc. Work by the day or hour furnished on short notice. First class nurses registered here. Evening classes in English branches.

WANTED.

WANTED—For parties of [illegible] unfurnished houses, furnished rooms, also suites of rooms for light housekeeping. John E. Mayo, 3 North Tejon st.

WANTED—A cook. Apply to Mrs. E. P. [illegible], 112 N. Cascade.

WANTED—Banjo lessons in exchange for lessons in oil paintings. Call or address [illegible] S. Weber st.

WANTED—To borrow $[illegible], long time; [illegible] cent.—Address M. B., care Book [illegible] Hotel.

WANTED—To borrow $[illegible], 3 years, [illegible] per cent; no commission. J. E., care Gazette.

WANTED—Purchasers of butter to know that I can give them money to burn, as I am in the business and make it a point to please customers. J. L. Dunkleberger, 23 Walnut st.

WANTED—Everybody to call at the Colorado Springs Furniture Company to see all the latest styles in furniture; 106 North Tejon st.

WANTED—The people of Colorado Springs to know that the Colorado Novelty and Electric company, at 22 W. Huerfano, do electroplating in silver, nickel, bronze, etc. Also fine brass work.

WANTED—Men's washing and mending to do. 36 S. Cascade. Call at east door.

WANTED—Kid gloves, dresses, gent's neckties, etc., to clean on short notice. Leave orders at Miss Edinger's Hair Dressing Parlors, 9 Pike's Peak ave.

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WANTED—A place in a primary class in a private school for two small boys. Please address 229 Pike's Peak ave., with particulars.

WANTED—To buy Cripple Creek mining stock. Apply to Box 341, City.

WANTED—A stock saddle in good condition. 130 Earles Court.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 26 E. Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Consumers to know that I am selling best quality of dairy and creamery butter at 25c and 30c. Am selling in large and small lots. Send in your orders at any time. J. L. Dunkleberger, 23 Walnut st.

WANTED—By young man of steady habits and some experience, a place to care for horses, lawn, etc.; references furnished. Call at 623 W. Cimarron st., or address Room 3, El Paso block.

WANTED—A gentleman here from the East for his health, desires a position whereby he can do collecting or some light work for two or three hours a day; has a horse and buggy, and can give satisfactory bond. Address X. Y. Z., Gazette.

WANTED—Furniture and crockery to pack by expert packer. Address E. this office.

WANTED—Man; must be especially responsible; supply agents west with Shaefer's New Pancake Griddle; it catches everybody; positive proof you can realize $10,000 annually. M. Shaeffer, Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents to handle an easy selling article used in every household. Exclusive territory given; ladies are very successful agents. Call or address H. Fred Lewis, 131 S. Nevada ave.

WANTED—Few more roomers and table boarders at 218 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Purchasers for Tokology, a book for married people; also True Manhood, for young men; a Book for Girls; and The Science of a New Life. 322 S. Wahsatch ave.

WANTED—Buyers to look at our gems before purchasing elsewhere. The Horn Western Gem Co.

WANTED—The people of Colorado Springs and vicinity to buy their furniture of the Colorado Springs Furniture Company, at No. 106 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Ladies' dresses and jackets and gentlemen's clothing to clean, alter and thoroughly renovate. John Moffett, over Wilbur Dry Goods store.

WANTED—People to buy their opals and curios at Dickens' Pike's Peak Curiosity Shop, 25 North Tejon st. A great reduction on all goods.

WANTED—Buyers of furniture to call and inspect the stock of the Colorado Springs Furniture Company before they make their selections. You will always be suited there. No. 106 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Furnished house of about eight rooms; must have modern conveniences.
JOHN E. MAYO,
3 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Second-hand bicycles for renting purposes; in exchange for '94 Columbias. 15 E. Kiowa st. Pike's Peak Cycle Co.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife (not invalids); comfortable room and board in private family at reasonable rates. Address J. W. C., this office.

WANTED—Dressmaking; first-class dressmaking and plain sewing done at reasonable prices, at 121 S. Tejon; Park block; Room 10, upstairs.

WANTED—Rooms to clean by a lady. Address Mrs. Wallace, Postoffice.

WANTED—Two gentlemen or two lady roomers. Nice rooms, hot and cold water with bath, for $5 and $6 per month. 1605 Colorado avenue.

WANTED—To buy or rent a typewriter, Yost preferred. Call or address O. Lockwood, 524 E. Huerfano st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished houses, furnished rooms, also suites of rooms for light housekeeping. John E. Mayo, 3 North Tejon st.

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping, downstairs. 110 North Weber st.

TO RENT—Neatly furnished rooms with fire if desired, cheap, at 212 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—Sunny, furnished rooms for light housekeeping, bath, $12. 1924 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—A good [illegible] unfurnished house with cellar and outhouses; very cheap. Apply at 411 E. Bijou st.

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board in private family with home comforts, at 20 S. Corona st.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished upper front room, southeast exposure, private family, modern conveniences. 118 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Lower front room, southeast exposure, electric light, bath, one block east of business centre, board furnished, private family. Address L. A. M., Gazette.

TO RENT—Neatly furnished, sunny front room; strictly private family. 432 North Nevada ave.

TO RENT—3 rooms furnished for housekeeping. 510 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Two connecting front rooms, south exposure, bath, electric lights, nicely furnished. John E. Mayo, 3 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room, with or without board. 112 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Good 7-room furnished house, south front. For particulars call 412 S. Tejon.

TO RENT—South room in a modern house, with board. A. A. Warren, 222 N. Cascade.

TO RENT—Rooms in the Midland block with steam heat. John Lennox.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Seven-room tenement house. 326 East Costilla. W. N. Burgess, 111 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms with board. 112 E. Kiowa st.

TO RENT—Furnished 5-roomed house, bath, gas. Call at 21 E. Platte ave., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO RENT—Desk room in pleasant office. Butin & Co., Real Estate, 44 Hagerman block.

TO RENT—Cor. Dale and Institute st., four room house with large grounds, stable, chicken house. Address P. O. Box 341.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board. 326 North Cascade ave.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs, and sewing machines. Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Pleasant offices in the Gazette building, with all modern conveniences. Apply at Business Office or Henry LeB. Wills & Co.

TO RENT—Pleasant parlor with sunny bedroom, with or without board. 326 North Cascade ave.

TO RENT—Large, sunny room, with board, private family, furnace heat. 715 North Cascade.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs, and sewing machines, at Aiken's Music Store on Pike's Peak Ave.

TO RENT—Unfurnished; a desirable six roomed house with bath, opposite North Park. Inquire at 16 Platte ave.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two good, well broken, [illegible] ponies, [illegible] standard bred stallion, [illegible] by Mambrino Wilkes, [illegible] by [illegible] Maggie, by Smith's [illegible]. Address E. Thursby-Pelham, Box [illegible], Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a good span of ponies; will trade for good mining stock. Inquire at 22 E. Platte ave.

FOR SALE—A good home in Ivinge with two lots, just outside the city limits, near car line, fine grove and good water. A bargain. Inquire of W. W. Williamson, 1[illegible] S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—At half price, small cylindrical burglar proof safe; combination lock. No. 56 Nevada ave.

FOR SALE—A ranch below cost; deeded. Chas. Bee, City.

FOR SALE—Pony, broken to riding and driving, single and double, to be seen at Vaux & Co.'s stables, Cucharas st.

FOR SALE—House and large grounds, a bargain if taken in a few days. Butin & Co., Real Estate, etc., 44 Hagerman block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a Hern & Potter engineer's transit, chain and rod. J. M. Harden, 31 East Huerfano st.

FOR SALE—Choice residence lot, 50x190 feet, on North Nevada avenue, for $1,250; only small cash payment required; balance on time to suit purchaser. J. H. Fitzpatrick, 25 North Tejon st.

FOR SALE—One of the finest ranches in El Paso county; 3,200 acres; all under good fence; nine miles north of the Springs; over $16,000 worth of improvements on the place; terms to suit the buyer, or will exchange for city improved property. Owner can be seen at 311 N. Cascade ave.

FOR SALE—Set work harness, new, $20. Wm. H. Evans, Room No. 3, Gazette bldg.

FOR SALE—A modern residence in North End; entirely new and price very low. Herbert Skinner, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Notary Public, 20 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Ranch, 160 acres; 3-roomed house, large cellar, barn, etc.; good water; $475. Herbert Skinner, Real Estate, Notary Public, 20 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Ranch of 160 acres; good water and well fenced; $500. Herbert Skinner, 20 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—$2000 for a good home, 5 rooms, bath, barn, full sized lot, less than cost; easy terms if desired. Address Box 253, City.

FOR SALE—A five-room house, pleasantly located, on North Wahsatch opp. Cheyenne ave. Inquire at 217 North Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Buggy, cheap. Box 392, City.

FOR SALE—The entire stock of the El Paso Livery Co.: Saddle and driving horses, buggies, phaetons, surreys, victoria, coupalette, harness, etc. Call at the El Paso stable in Colorado Springs or Manitou.

FOR SALE—New top buggy and harness; never used; cheap. Lennox Furniture Co.

FOR SALE—Toys of all kinds, wagons, velocipedes, doll buggies, at Armbruster's, 113 E. Huerfano.

FOR SALE—A ranch below cost; deeded. Chas. Bee, city.

FOR SALE—All the latest styles of furniture, odd, unique, quaint and catchy; at Colorado Springs Furniture Company, at 106 North Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Furniture, spring mattresses, pillows, shades, etc., at Colorado Springs Furniture Company, 106 North Tejon st. Call and see them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERREY, GORMAN & CO—Brokers; want to sell an established cigar business. Call at 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

A YOUNG LADY—College graduate and experienced teacher desires pupils, old or young, in German, French or English branches, or would accept position as governess. Refers by permission, to Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich. Address Teacher, 226 E. Huerfano st., City.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY—No. 1 E. Kiowa street.

LARGE—Pleasant lots, clear, to exchange for house and lot in the city. Butin & Co., Real Estate, etc., 44 Hagerman block.

BERREY & GORMAN—Brokers, want to sell or trade improved or unimproved properties for any quoted mining stock. No. 116 East Pike's Peak ave.

IF you have not a telephone, send a post card to The Binford Coal Co., 124 South Tejon st. All grades of coal and wood delivered promptly.

FOR Fine Dolls go to Armbruster's toy store, 113 East Huerfano.

LEAVE Orders for Banr's Philadelphia Ice Cream at the Ceylon tea store, 24 E. Kiowa.

GAMES of all kinds, hobby horses and rocking horses, at Armbruster's, 113 E. Huerfano.

IF you have a telephone call up 40, The Binford Coal Co., for furnace, open grate or stove coals. You will get the best grades in the state. (Block wood and kindling.)

BERREY & GORMAN Brokers, want to trade house and barn for vacant land; good bargain insured. No. 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

YOU CAN BUY Furniture to-day cheaper than ever, and it always pays to buy the best and the latest styles. You will always be suited at the Colorado Springs Furniture Company's, 106 N. Tejon st.

BERREY, GORMAN & CO. Brokers; want to sell two restaurants cheap for cash if sold at once. No. 116 East Pike's Peak.

IF YOU—Will buy a 10 room house, stable and 100 foot corner in the north part of town for two-thirds its value, call on J. P. Curtis & Co.

A BOSTON Dressmaker would like engagements by the day with the ladies of Colorado Springs; thorough experience. Isabel Hatch, No. 223 S. Nevada.

C. M. BROWN will make all kinds of picture frames for the balance of this month at 20 per cent. discount. 2[illegible] North Tejon st.

BERREY, GORMAN & CO.—Brokers; want to trade unimproved property for mining stocks. No. 116 East Pike's Peak ave.

FINE DISPLAY of furniture can be seen in the large show window of the Colorado Springs Furniture Company at 106 North Tejon street. Several carloads of the latest styles have just been received. If you want anything pretty and unique, now is the time to buy. The prices are lower than ever.

THE Horn Western Gem Co., have the finest gems in the State.

BERREY & GORMAN—Brokers, want parties intending to invest in mining property or real estate, to call on them for strictly gilt-edged investments.

PASTURAGE—First-class pasturage and good care will be given horses or cattle nine miles north of Springs. Owner can be seen at 311 N. Cascade ave. Mrs. Anna Bennet.

LOST.

LOST—A gold buckle, between The Antlers and 230 N. Cascade ave. Finder please return to 230 N. Cascade ave.

HENRY LEB. WILLS & CO.

Henry LeB. Wills & Co.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Security.

AGENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO. Of Colorado.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

N. Nevada ave., 15 rooms and bath, electricity, steam heat, stable and large grounds......
730 N. Cascade ave., 15 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences......
5 Boulder Crescent, 12 rooms, bath, furnace and stable......
622 N. Nevada, 12 rooms and bath; stable......
1215 N. Tejon st., 7 rooms and bath......
719 N. Cascade Ave., 6 rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights......
217 N. Weber st., 8 rooms and bath......
16 E. Platte, 8 rooms, bath, electric lights......
14 E. Boulder St., 6 rooms and bath......

Unfurnished.

12 West Bijou st., 11 rooms; bath, stable and furnace......
18 N. Weber st., 8 rooms and bath, stable......
127 N. Weber St., 8 rooms, bath......
716 N. Tejon st., 8 rooms, bath and stable......
St. Vrain st., 6 rooms and bath......
229 N. Weber st., 5 rooms......
324 N. Nevada Ave., 6 rooms......
211 S. Weber St., 7 rooms......
117 W. Huerfano, 5 rooms......
307 S. Weber, 4 rooms......
6 West Las Animas 4 rooms......
521 E. St. Vrain, 4 rooms......

Stores and Offices for Rent.

5 East Pike's Peak Ave......
107 S. Cascade Ave......
Shop in good location......
Store on W. Huerfano St......
Offices in Gazette, El Paso, Streeter, Bank and Robertson blocks, and over 107 E. Huerfano.

We have a long list of other property, improved and unimproved which we shall be pleased to show parties desiring [illegible] who may favor us with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.
Gazette Building
Telephone 44.

TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, 2 to 5 years; gilt-edge security required. Address George Clarence, Manitou.

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class security at 8 per cent. J. P. Curtis & Co., 21 N. Tejon st.

MONEY TO LOAN—No delay; no commission. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Rooms 15 and 16, Bank Block.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS—Money to loan on first-class loans for investors; houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished; bargains in properties, improved and unimproved. Edw. Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Good mining stocks for ranch. Address W. P., O. Box 653, Colorado Springs.

TO TRADE—House and lot clear of incumbrance for vacant lots. W. H. Bacon, Pike's Peak ave.

FOUND.

FOUND—A society badge with name engraved on the back. Call at 514 S. Cascade ave., pay for this notice.

FOUND—A pug dog came to my house yesterday evening and the owner can have same by calling for him. No. 16 E. Maple st.

FOUND—At J. E. Carpenter's, No. 5 E. Huerfano st., the finest creamery butter in the city, the Diadem brand; quality and weight guaranteed. It will be sold at wholesale cost.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our Card Rates.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER.
Rooms in Prewitt Block, Tejon street, opposite Giddings Bros. & Bent's.

COIN'S HANDBOOK.

Gives all the statistics on the subject of gold and silver. It contains the gold standard arguments and the answers to them. It reviews the

COINAGE LAWS

of the United States; beginning with and copying the first Coinage act of 1792 and other valuable information. It is issued in a pocket edition containing [illegible] pages, neatly and durably bound. This is an indispensable and valuable book for public speakers and students of the financial question. Price 15 cents. Address 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution and Fee bill issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of Arapahoe County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two thousand, six hundred seventy-four and sixty-four one-hundredths dollars ($2,674.64), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against B. F. Spinney, J. O. H. Spinney, R. D. Smith and Daniel Nevitt, in favor of The Hendrie & Bolthoff Manufacturing company, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said B. F. Spinney, J. O. H. Spinney, R. D. Smith and Daniel Nevitt, I have levied on the following personal property, being the joint personal property of said defendants, to wit:

What is known as the "Spinney mill," located at the mouth of Grassy Gulch, Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado, together with the following personal property in use at said mill, to wit:

20 stamps, 1 engine and boiler, 4 ore feeders, 1 crusher, 2 grizzlies, 4 electric copper plates, 4 amalgamating tables, 3 Excelsior bumping tables and attachments, 1 steam pump, all tools, belting and fixtures belonging to the said stamp mill; also 4 lamps, 1 sawmill and shed and lumber, 50 cords of 4-foot slabs, 180 lbs. nails, 1 office building, 14x16 feet; 1 pair of Fairbank's platform scales, 1 desk, one stove, 2 chairs and about 20 gallons of coal oil; also all other personal property of every kind, nature and description, upon said premises, heretofore attached in this cause, by me, and now in my possession, by virtue of said attachment, and the said execution hereinbefore mentioned.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named B. F. Spinney, J. O. H. Spinney, R. D. Smith and Daniel Nevitt, in and to the above described personal property, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Spinney stamp mill, at the mouth of Grassy Gulch, in the Cripple Creek mining district, in the se ¼ of sec. 15, tp. 15, s rg 69 w of the 6th P. M., in El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 9th day of January, 1894.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

R. D. THOMPSON, Attorney.
Date of first publication, Jan. 11, 1894.
Date of last publication, Jan. 21, 1894.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

…S AND MINES.

…LEAD……… $3 10

…MARKET DULL.

…MARKET QUIET.

…and sales of the principal …d in the Colorado Springs …fully compiled from all re…liable sources, for the day …, Jan. 20, are as follows:

…(TIES)	Open	Close	Sales
	.02¾	.02¾	7,000
	.01½	.01½	5,500
	.56¾	.59¾	6,000
	.01½	.01½	
	.01½	.01¾	2,500
	.01¼	.02¼	……
	.02½	.13½	8,500
	.01½	.01½	10,000
	.02½	.02¾	5,000
	.09½	.09½	……
…Creek Consolidated	.01½	.01½	10,000
	.70	.70	……
	.01	.01	……
	.08	.08	……
	.09½	.09½	……
	.01	.01	……
	.01	.01	50,000
	.06½	.06½	8,200
	.04½	.04½	5,000
	.07½	.07½	17,500
	.01	.01½	25,500
	.06½	.06½	11,000
	.22½	.22½	1,000
	.01½	.01½	5,000
	.01½	.01½	
	.02	.02½	17,000
	.01	.01	
	.01	.01	2,000
	.01	.01	9,000
	.11	.11	
	.03	.03	
	.18½	.18½	2,500
	.01	.01	
	.03	.03	21,000
	.01½	.01½	…
	.57½	.57½	…
	.45	.45	…
	.04	.04	…
	.01	.01	…
	.01	.01	6,500
	.01	.01	……
	2.05	2.05	..
	.19	.19	……
	.01	.01½	……
	.01¼	.01¼	……
	.15	.15	……
	.13	.13½	……
	.25	.25	…
			229,500

…ndit & Co., Mining Invest… …d 12 Hagerman building …

…General Review.

…t breeze it has ever been …brokers' luck to become ac…, except the streets clean …erday morning; the curb…ty were not in it at all, …to score up a big round 0 …business. The legitimates, …in their comfortable offices, …wires pleasantly warm with …of the daily courtesies, …s. The result is tabulated …given above, showing what …in Colorado Springs on the …

…was more favorable to …the street took on its ac…appearance. Anaconda …perceptibly upon the good …the same and gained 1c. …steady, with Cripple Creek …firm and in demand. Gould …of buyers who believe they …Elkton vein in their Kittie …its capital stock is $800,000. …some what weaker on the …ble at the mine. Jack Pot … Mollie Gibson was very …ould not be had under the …at the close, and this in …tremendous drop in silver …day showed no especial …trading proves to have been …of considerable volume.'

…uld't & Co., Mining Invest… …d 12 Hagerman building. …

…esume of the Week.

…teristics of the Colorado …market for the past week …and activity. Prices have …well sustained and con…only established. Rainbow …hly colored garbled reports …ased, and business is set…to a steady dignified chan… …ch "rich strikes" do not …less upon unimpeachable …number of different stocks …and the aggregate sales …They are distributed …he appended prices being …figure on Monday, …figure on Saturday: …, 1100 Alamo, 1¾, 1¼; …nda, …; 6000 An… …Bankers, 4, 4¼; 8000 …, Bob Lee, 2½; 85,500 …; 1100 Columbine, 2¼; …e and Cripple Creek, 89 50 …Cripple Creek Consol… …, 1150 Elkton, 67½, 70; …den Dale, 80, $10 per 1000; …den Eagle, 83, $9.50 per 1000, …tandard, …; 183,500 Gold… …per 1000, 64,250 Gould, …Granite Hill, …; …, 22½; 62,000 Jack …, Lottie Gibson, 1½; …2, 2½; 1000 Ophir, 3¼; …n Bell, 3; 12,000 Pharma… …Specimen, 3; 21,200 …, Union 6; 96,000 …World, 1¼, 1¼; 11,… …; 18,800 Gibson, …Fannie Rawlings, 13, …

…record of silver for the week …, 67, with futures …except Saturday.

…The Venter Pit.

…Jan. 20. The general mar… …condition to-day, bidding …firm. Some 150,000 …lands including 10,000 …Anaconda, 900 at 38½ to …at 1½, Creede and …at 1, Golden Dale, …Isabella, 100 at 21½; …Work, 10,000 at …Mollie Gibson was held firm

…Deeds Filed Yesterday

…to C. F. Jones, an un…fourth interest in the Gray …

…to David P. Howard, an un…fifth interest in the Hull …

…to Nellie Guyot, an undi… …after interest in the Agnes …

…to A. F. Thompson, an …half interest in the Grover …

…et al. to Wm A. Boyce, …quarter interest in the …

…to S. M. Miller, an undi… …interest in the Louisville …tunnel site, on Beacon hill;

…to The Beacon Hill Min… …company, the Louisville …tunnel site; $1,500.

…son to P. E. C. Burke and …undivided one half inter… …Lode and an undivided …interest in the Kalamazoo …

…et al. to Russell Prentice, …Bob Lee lode and the Soli…

…to Russell Prentice, trus…tee, all interest in the Bob Lee and Solitaire lodes.

Extracts from the Weekly Letters.

Delany & Delany have the following preliminary comments on the market: Although the week ending has not been one of any very noticeable excitement, yet the sales show up as well as any previous week, amounting to 2,000,000 shares in round numbers. The heavy buying being confined mostly to the cheaper stocks, all of which show considerable strength, while most of the higher priced ones hang heavy on the market. Mollie Gibson, Argentum, Summit and Elkton show exception and remain strong at the market quotation. Constant backing and filling by local speculators and old time friends of the "Great Silver King" keeps Mollie Gibson strong and active. Scarcity of stock and prospects of resumption of work on the Argentum caused that stock to be strong. Prospects of an early dividend on the Summit and the dividend of a cent a share per month on the Elkton keeps those stocks at high water mark. It might be of interest here to note something about this comparatively new stock, of its present condition and the prospects of its keeping up their dividend.

The Elkton Mining and Milling company is capitalized for 500,000 shares, par value $1, full paid and non assessable. The properties consist of a group of claims—two patented—the Elkton, a half claim; the Kentucky Bell, a full claim, and one unpatented the Walter.

Frank H. Pettingell's letter this week is quite long and exhaustively covers most of the stocks that have been active in the past seven days. We quote as follows:

There is no gainsaying the fact that mining stock speculation as a whole has been at a standstill during the entire week. It is very hard to explain the causes of this, unless all attention has been centered upon the cheaper stocks, those varying from half a cent upward. * * * On the whole we are passing through a selling period and the manner in which sellers are met by the buyers is particularly complimentary to Cripple Creek properties. Our mining stock securities are less affected by the unsettled state of finances than any others, not excepting the industrials of the East. Surely we have recovered more quickly from the recent financial troubles than any other locality; and today, Colorado's business affairs are in as healthy a condition as any portion of the country.

Sherwood Aldrich in summing up for the week says:

Another week of large transactions closes to day. Although in several instances there were reactions from the advances of last week, they did not affect the volume of trading. In the cheaper stocks, particularly, there were large transactions. The buying from the outside is on the increase, and letters of inquiry for both mining proprieties and stocks are very numerous. * * *

The reports from the Cripple Creek camp are of such a universally favorable character, and the discoveries constantly being made are of such value, that it is probable that the present favorable condition of the market will continue indefinitely.

Edsall, Webster & Coffin say: All of the prominent silver stocks have advanced steadily during the last week. The most noted advance has been in Argentum-Juniata. At the annual meeting of the company, held last Monday, the stockholders decided to mortgage the property for $100,000 and increase the capital stock 50,000 shares. We understand from very good authority that the money for the $100,000 mortgage has already been assured. Gibson has advanced steadily from $1.15 to $1.25. It closes strong to-night at the latter figure. * * * We recommend as especially good purchases, Anaconda, Isabella, Argentum-Juniata, Moose and Creede and Cripple Creek.

Irving W. Bonbright & Co. lay the blame for the general weakness of the market upon Governor Waite and the legislature. They say:

Undoubtedly, the general weakness of the market is, in a measure, to be attributed to the disappointment caused by the failure of the legislature to adjourn, sine die, on last Saturday, as was generally anticipated. It continues to grind away to the discredit of Colorado.

Almost without exception, there has been a decline in the active stocks. So far as the Cripple Creeks are concerned, there is no cause for this. The development of the district is advancing with rapid strides; the mines are increasing their output and the cost of transportation and treatment is being steadily reduced.

In their weekly letter, Harriott & Prentice recommend the purchase of Anaconda and Cripple Creek Consolidated. They anticipate that within thirty days these stocks will be selling at considerably higher figures. They also recommend the stock of the Bob Lee Gold Mining company, which is just placed on the market at 2½ cents per share. The company owns several valuable claims in Cripple Creek, and with its conservative board of directors, good management is assured to stock holders.

Swaney & Co., Mining Brokers, and Loans on Chattels, 101 Pike's Peak ave., upstairs.

Current News.

C. G. Hathaway of Cripple Creek is in town.

The North West lode has been leased by J. F. Ryan et al. to Jacob Kier et al. Royalties, 10 and 15 per cent.

Watch for Victor's daily paper. They build churches, hotels and newspapers there on short notice to order.

E. D. Parker et al. have bonded and leased to J. R. McKinnie et al., the April Fool lode for one year in the sum of $10,000.

The sheriff's sale of the properties of the Jeff Davis Mining company to G. S. Barnes & Son, has been assigned over to W. E. Smiley.

Altman will elect on February 3 its town officials, a mayor and six trustees. Betting on the outcome is lively and honors are easy.

The freshness and fertility of a western mining camp is something our eastern brethren know nothing about. The time to see it at its most interesting stage is before the iron horse gets in.

Eighty-four passengers went into Cripple Creek Thursday by the Kuykendall stage line and it is estimated that the camp is gaining in population as much as one thousand a month.

A writ of attachment has been filed by the sheriff in the case of C. A. Carpenter vs. I. L. Turner, to collect $111.05 from a one-fourth interest in the Napoleon lode, and a three-eighths interest in the Last Rose of Summer and a one half interest in the Good Friday lode.

The stock of the Bob Lee Gold Mining company was placed on the market yesterday at the price of 2½ cents per share. This company was incorporated a short time ago and owns several well developed claims.

To accommodate the heavy influx of visitors to the town of Victor, the contract for a large hotel has been let to be completed in thirty days. Lawrence is also full to overflowing. The Wilson Creek part of the camp is becoming a strong rival for that place.

The Morning Journal says that the facilities of the stage company are not equal to the passenger travel from Midland to Cripple Creek. Ten passengers walked yesterday and carried their heavy grips. They were invited by the agent to ride four in a cold. At another time there were three large men inside and fourteen on top the stage. If this is a frequent occurrence it would be wise to furnish larger accommodations.

The certificate of incorporation of the Beacon Hill Mining and Tunnel company was filed yesterday, incorporators, David May, N. Hyman and W. Willoughby. The capital stock is 1,000,000 shares of $1 each. The stock is divided into 700,000 common and 300,000 preferred, the preferred being entitled to a first payment of 5 per cent. of the net earnings. The directors for the first year will be, D. May, M. Hyman, W. Willoughby, C. P. Wilkins, G. L. Taylor, S. Mayer and G. H. Batchelder.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Observations in Business Circles and Other Items of Interest.

Reed Bros. are making a great offer of a six room modern house in their adv to day.

It won't cost you anything to have an interview with us in regard to advertising. Telephone us or send a postal card and we will call on you.

Stark & Siney's city meat market is always attractive and well filled with all kinds of meats, game, poultry, fruits and vegetables. They carry the choicest the market affords.

Chas. E. Emery has added a new department to his photographic business for 1894 that of supplying dry plates to amateurs and the trade, in large or small quantities and at very nominal prices.

N. O. Johnson & Sons have applied the knife again and announce they mortgage that they will sell 12½ cent dress ginghams at 6 cents per yard, commencing to morrow. Also great cut prices in all the other departments.

Matt Conway is just opening up another new lot of shoes that have been received from some of the leading manufacturers in the east. Mr. Conway believes in low prices all the time as an investigation will show.

The Gazette has a few more Birdseye Views of Cripple Creek left. No better or handsomer view has ever been published of the camp—it gives outsiders an intelligent idea of the entire surroundings there. Price 10 cents.

Holbrook & Perkins are climbing up the ladder of public estimation in cheap prices, and they say every round they make means a great reduction. They have attained quite a lofty elevation now and clothing and furnishing goods can be had cheaper than ever.

The Lennox Furniture company, the instalment furniture dealers, are making a special display of chairs with special prices. "High grade chairs and cheap chairs. Elegant chairs and some not so elegant. Chairs for the rich and chairs for the poor."

The old reliable firm of Giddings Bros. & Bent are still on deck at the old stand, and considering the time of year and the stringency in the money market are doing a large business. The secret of their extensive business lies in the fact that they always have the goods, and the prices are always right.

Bennett & Evans, the real estate and loan agents, have lately adopted the Crescent as a trade mark, and hereafter their signs, and all their printed matter will be ornamented with it. If you are looking for pointers, we point you to their adv. where you will see some pointed pointers.

Thomas Hughes, the grocer, inserts an advertisement on the first page of this paper. Mr. Hughes needs no introduction to the people of Colorado Springs in his business; those who have traded with him have always found him as good as his word, not only that, but he always carries the highest grades of staple and fancy groceries.

THE CAMP FLOYD GOLD DISTRICT.

The General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Rio Grande Western, Mr. J. H. Bennett, says of this district:

"Lewiston, Utah, better known as the Camp Floyd district, the scene of the recent gold discoveries, is developing into a veritable bonanza camp.

"The district is located about fifteen miles from Lehi, a local station on the Rio Grande Western railway main line, but most of the travel is coming to Salt Lake City.

"The camp is not a new one, as underlying the gold bearing rock, which is generally conceded to be a sedimentary formation, is found a silver-bearing vein from which, a number of years ago, large quantities of high grade silver ore were mined and shipped.

The gold, supposed to be mainly in a chloride state, is found in a blanket vein of lime and shale which has been already traced for a distance of ten miles. Enthusiastic experts and mineralogists claim that the belt extends over to the Wasatch range and to within a few miles of Lehi City. The correctness of these statements can only be attested by future developments. Suffice it to say herein that the gold vein has been found in unlimited quantities throughout the belt extending from Ophir to Camp Floyd. By the use of the cyanide process the gold is extracted at a cost of $2 to $3 per ton, including all expense of labor and milling, and when considering the fact that the ore averages $16 per ton, a handsome net profit of from $13 to $14 accrues to the producer. This is the greatest gold strike of the age, and when taking into consideration that the area of the gold field is entirely problematical awaiting the investigation of prospector and miner, the natural result must be a boom of gigantic proportions, and latterly a wealth to the early comers. The camp is now in its infancy."

EXCURSIONS!

Weekly, personally-conducted excursions via Santa Fe Route, to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Leave Colorado Springs Monday, arrive Los Angeles Wednesday and San Francisco Thursday. Full information and printed matter descriptive of California may be had at city ticket office in Opera House block, and at depot East Pike's Peak ave.

NEW LINE TO TEXAS.

The Great Rock Island Route is now maintaining a STRICTLY FIRST CLASS service to Fort Worth and other Texas points at the lowest rates. For full particulars call at city ticket office 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

FIRST CLASS

Service is every particular, and all meals in dining cars, via Rock Island.

He Got There.

Many amusing stories are told of an old gentleman who lived in New Jersey some years ago and who had a warm and philanthropic heart, but a tongue which was curiously twisted. He was always ready to speak a word for any good cause, however, and some of his remarkable appeals have been handed down to the present day.

On one occasion there was a large public meeting at Newark, and this old gentleman was called. It was the people on the subject of a proposed Sunday school for colored children. He spoke of the new enterprise with enthusiasm, but evidently became conscious of a slight confusion of speech as he progressed.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "in the old Stumptown district there's a good opening for a Sunday school, and it's needed too. We've already got a colored room, and 50 children, some more or considerable less, most of 'em young, and we want just about for a class of girls, mostly female, and we want shoes, either male or female whatever for children, male and female, other boys or girls."

Here the good man sat down hurriedly and mopped the perspiration from his forehead. There were smiles on many faces, but the female and male shoes and the teacher for the colored room were secured before the meeting was over in spite of the merriment.—Youth's Companion.

Both.

Wife (bitterly)—You deceived me when we were married.

Husband—I did more than that. I deceived myself.—Tit-Bits.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending Jan. 20, 1894.

GENTLEMEN.

(One cent due on each.)

[illegible]	Landis, P. K.
[illegible]	Lawlese, Jas.
[illegible]	Merrill, Jas.
[illegible]	Murray, Jas.
[illegible]	Montona, Jo.
[illegible]	Myers, C.
[illegible]	Mulcher, Aug.
[illegible]	Miller, A. H.
[illegible]	Martin, J. H.
[illegible]	Noble, W. J.
[illegible]	Pierce, J. B.
[illegible]	Painter, N. J.
[illegible]	Pennock, C. L.
[illegible]	Perrill, W. J.
[illegible]	Pine, Jacob
[illegible]	Rogers, J. W.
[illegible]	Sea, Ade
[illegible]	Schonman, Chas.
[illegible]	Stegman, H. C.
[illegible]	Stoker, Chas.
[illegible]	Swenson, Harold
[illegible]	Stanley, E. L.
[illegible]	Stark, Rev. I. H.
[illegible]	Teubert, Mart
[illegible]	Taylor, F. E.
[illegible]	Taylor, R. D.
[illegible]	Wright, B.
[illegible]	Walker, J. W.
[illegible]	Winslow, B. H.
[illegible]	Witherlee, L. A.
[illegible]	Wilcox, J. M.
[illegible]	White, P.
[illegible]	Walter, J. H.

LADIES.

(One cent due on each.)

Allen, Mrs. M. T.	Mowman, Mrs. N. J.
Bass, Minnie L.	Mills, Mrs. C.
[illegible]	Menze, Martha
Baker, Mrs. C. F.	Mitchell, Mrs. S. S.
[illegible]	Moller, Mary L.
[illegible]	O'Neill, Mrs. M.
[illegible]	Parrs, Mrs. G.
[illegible]	Perry, Clara
[illegible]	Peterson, Hulda
[illegible]	Rich, Mrs. Ira
[illegible]	Burgeloe, Grace M.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Dooley, Bella	Roberts, Mrs. S. A.
Edwards, Bertha	[illegible], Mrs. G. A.
[illegible]	[illegible], Mrs. Mary
[illegible]	Robinson, Mrs. Geo.
Ferrill, Eff.	Smith, Miss
Henning, Mrs. J. C.	Smith, Miss Lou
[illegible]	Strang, Mrs. M.
Hale, Lucy	Stuckey, Viola F.
[illegible]	Starling, Maggie
Hodgkins, Mrs. W. C.	[illegible], Maude
Howe, Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Hubbard, Mrs. J.	[illegible]
Jones, Mary E.	Thomas, Ella S.
Jenkins, Florence I.	Weber, Mrs.
Jones, Ethel A.	Williams, Dora
Johnson, Miss A.	Walsh, Mary
Johnson, Allie	Wagner, Maggie
Johnson, Inez	

FOREIGN.

Carte, Ferd	[illegible]
Macdonald, Jeannie B.	[illegible]

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Barnett, C. A.	Herold, Mrs. W. W.
Evans, M. L.	Hamilton, Nellie M.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office. H. A. FERGUSON, P. M.

DELANY & DELANY.

Mining Brokers,

27 Bank Block.

Daily Bulletin.

WE WILL BUY

500 Calumet at	$	01
1000 Consolidated at		01½
500 Summit at		17½
500 Gold Standard at		01½
1000 Golden Dale at		9 21
10 000 Creede and C. C.		8 25

WE WILL SELL

1000 Anaconda Leland at	$	65
10 000 C. C. Consolidated at		01¾
10,000 Creede and C. C. at		9 50
500 Cleopatra at		03
500 Isabella at		23¾
500 Summit at		19
1000 Gold Standard at		01¼

Buy Summit now for future dividends! Weekly Stock Letter mailed free to all parts of the world.

For City and Park Riding

SEE OR ADDRESS

Prof. Chas. W. Collins,

17 and 19 Willamette Ave.



Good Saddle-Horses and Rigs Constantly on Hand.

COLLINS & M'CLINE.

MINING STOCKS

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Fair Treatment. Prompt Settlements.

HARRIOTT & PRENTICE,

15 North Tejon St. Telephone 118 P. O. Box 45

WE ARE ON THE GROUND!

Consequently in the best possible position to furnish the latest *information* in regard to all Cripple Creek properties, both in mines, stocks and real estate. We believe there are large profits in real estate for present purchasers.

HIGHT, SHEPHERD & BALLARD

247 Bennett Ave. P. O. Box 72. Cripple Creek.

H. T. DEVORE,

Mining Broker,

Office, opposite Palace Hotel } Cripple Creek, Colo.

Surveys, Examinations and Reports made when requested. Contracts for the development of mines in the district …

S. B. DICKENS,

Investment Broker. - - Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

For a quick turn buy low priced Cripple Creek stocks. Specially recommend Golden Dale, Golden Eagle, Mount Rosa and Bob Lee stocks.

25 North Tejon Street.

The Original Cripple Creek Propositioner

Is still in camp, and here to stay. I can place good propositions. If you want to Sell, Lease or Bond, call and see me.

N. E. GUYOT,

No. 4, Jack Martin's Block, Second Street - Cripple Creek.

D. F. BUTIN. EDGAR T. ENSIGN, Atty-at-Law. Notary.

BUTIN & CO.,

13 and 14 Hagerman Block.

Real Estate, Insurance, Mines.

CRIPPLE CREEK MAPS,

Showing all patented claims Accurately compiled from latest official data and surveys.

NOT A PICTURE, BUT A MAP.

Wall Map, Heavy Bond Paper, 60c.

Pocket Map, Substantial Cover, 50c.

Copyrighted, published, and for sale by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Colorado Springs, Colo.

RIO GRANDE

7.22 morning train lands you in Denver at 9:40 o'clock. You can have all day in Denver, and return leaving there at 1:45 p. m., 4 p. m., 7:30 p. m., every day. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.

TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS FOR MINING MEN.

Geology of Colorado, and Western Ore Deposits. *Price $2.50.*

Morrison's Mining Rights in Colorado. *Price $2.50.*

Sent Postpaid to any address on receipt of price by the publishers:

THE CHAIN & HARDY CO., DENVER. COLORADO SPRINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

El Paso County Bank

Capital Paid In - - - - $100,000.

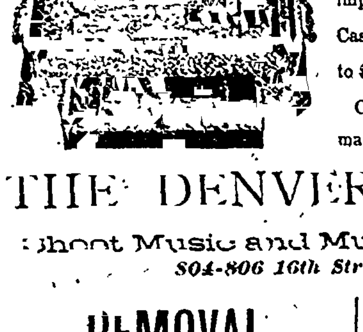
Surplus - - - - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, Ass't Cashier

Members of the Firm: Wm S Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow

Music Boxes.



We carry a full line of the famous Jacot Music-Boxes, which received the highest award at the World's Fair. All the latest improvements, with American-made Oak Cases. Boxes with extra cylinders from $50 to $500. Small boxes from $1 upwards.

Catalogues and our New Comic Song mailed free.

THE DENVER MUSIC CO.,

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise,

804-806 16th Street, Denver, Colo.

REMOVAL.

Wm. Clark

Has moved his down town office from No. 9 to

No. 7 S. Tejon St.

(Allward & Pearson's Jewelry Store.)

Choice Cut Flowers Always on Hand.



DR. GUNN'S ONION SYRUP FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP.

GRANDMOTHER'S ADVICE.

In raising a family of nine children, my only remedy for Coughs, Colds and Croup was onion syrup. It is just as effective to-day as it was forty years ago. Now my grandchildren take Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup which is already prepared and more pleasant to the taste. Sold everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents. Take no substitute for it. There's nothing so good.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Druggist.

CITY MARKET.

If you want choice Corn-fed Beef or Mutton, Spring Lamb, Broilers, GAME AND POULTRY, Vegetables of all Kinds, CALL AT 14 South Tejon St. or Telephone 67.

STARK & SINEY, Props

Wm LENNOX, COAL AND Freight Transfer.

Telephone 15. — 131 W. Vermijo Ave.

Uptown Office 106 Pike's Peak Avenue

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 19, 1893.

NORTH OR EASTBOUND.

No. 2—California, Utah, New Mexico, Grand Junction, Aspen, Leadville, Durango, Alamosa, Ouray and Gunnison………… 7.22 am

No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City Express……………… 10.45 am

No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Passenger. 2 53 pm

No. 4—Atlantic Coast Express………… 9 09 pm

SOUTH OR WESTBOUND.

No. 1—California, Salt Lake, Aspen, Glenwood and Leadville ……11.00 am

No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Express………………… 6 25 pm

No. 9—Denver and Pueblo Passenger.. 4.30 pm

No. 3—Trans-Continental Express ….10.18 pm

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colo. Springs.	Leave Manitou.
7.25 am	7.00 am
11 00 am	10 15 am
3.00 pm	2.30 pm
4.30 pm	4.10 pm
6 25 pm	6 00 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 15 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Chair cars free.

For full information call on or address, J. M. ELLISON, General Agent, 16 North Tejon st.

COLORADO MIDLAND DIVISION.

(Santa Fe Route.) December 17, 1893.

No. 602. Arrives from Denver ……… 11 00 a m.

No. 5. Leaves for all stations on Colorado Midland, for Cripple Creek, to Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake, Ogden and California points ………… 11.10 a.m.

No. 6. Arrives from points named above……………… 8.20 p m.

No. 601. Leaves for Denver …………8.25 p m.

No. 11. Leaves for Midland and intermediate points ………… 8.20 a m.

No. 12. Arrives from Midland and intermediate points ……… 7.30 p. m.

Stages from and for Cripple Creek connect with all trains at Divide.

Through tickets to Cripple Creek on sale at Santa Fe depot, Tejon Street depot and City office, in Opera House block. C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent. 15 North Tejon street.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

DEPART

No. 6 Vestibule limited to Chicago via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha. 9.15 p m

No. 16 Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe Express…………………… 8.05 a m

No. 14 Limited to Denver……………9 30 a m

No. 5 Limited to Pueblo……………8.55 a m

No. 15 " " ……………6 30 p m

ARRIVE

No. 5 Vestibule Limited from Chicago. 8.35 am

No. 15 Fast express from Chicago……. 6.10 pm

No. 19 From Denver ………………… 6 10 pm

No. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points east and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

UNION PACIFIC D. & G. RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 20, Fort Worth Express ………11.25 a. m.

No. 21, Denver and Portland Express. 2.40 p. m.

ARRIVE.

No. 19, Denver and Portland Express 12:30 p. m.

No. 22, Fort Worth Express ……… 3 40 p. m.

No change of cars Colorado Springs to New Orleans. Through car service Denver to Portland and San Francisco. Solid vestibuled trains Denver to Chicago and Saint Louis via Omaha and C. & N. W. Ry. and Kansas City and Chicago and Alton and Missouri Pacific Railway. Dining cars on all trains. Free reclining chair cars on all trains.

Office, 14 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone No. 21.

W. G. RICE, City Ticket Agent.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

December 17, 1893.

North-bound	Arrives.	Leaves.
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1.15 am	1.15 am
No. 5 Chicago to Denver…	7.55 am	8 00 am
No. 635 La Junta to Denver…	2.40 pm	2.40 pm
No. 601 Salt Lake to Denver	8.30 pm	8.35 pm
South and West-bound.		
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City	3 05 am	3.10 am
No. 602 Denver to Salt Lake	11.00 am	11.10 am
No. 636 Denver to La Junta..	4.20 pm	4 27 pm
No. 6 Denver to Chicago….	8.30 pm	8.40 pm

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, library, smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Burrton, Kan., with train from St. Louis via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kan., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 run through between Denver and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. 601, 602 run through between Denver and all points on the Colorado Midland, and have Pullman sleeping accommodations between Denver and Ogden connecting at the latter point with trains to and from California.

Trains 636 and 635, the well known Nellie Bly trains, running between Denver and La Junta, carry free parlor cars and make close connection at Pueblo to and from Canon City, and at La Junta connect with trains to and from the east and south.

For tickets or information call at city office, 18 North Tejon street or at Santa Fe depot.

C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent.

E. J. EDWARDS, Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

All mails close 45 minutes before trains leave depots.

15 minutes running time allowed between depots and postoffice for incoming mails.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North bound—
Train No. 2, 7.22 am Train No. 10, 2 53 pm
Train No. 12, 10.45 am Train No. 4, 9 09 pm

South and West bound—
Train No. 1, 11.00 am Train No. 9, 4.30 pm
Train No. 3, 10.18 pm

Arrive from the North and East—
Train No. 1, 10.55 am Train No. 9, 4.25 pm
Train No. 3, 10.13 pm

Arrive from the South and West—
Train No. 2, 7.17 am Train No. 4, 9.04 pm
Train No. 12, 10 40 am

COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

West bound ……………Train No. 5, 10.33 am
From the West…………Train No. 6, 8.15 pm

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

South and East bound—
Train No. 8, 3.10 am Train No. 6, 8 40 pm
From the South—
Train No. 7, 1.15 am Train No. 637, 2.40 pm

C. R. I. & P. R. R.

East bound—
Train No. 16, 8 05 am Train No. 6, 9.15 pm
From the East—
Train No. 5, 8.55 am Train No. 15, 6.30 pm

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

For Ft. Worth and the South—
Train No. 20……………………… 11.25 am
For Denver and the West—
Train No. 22 …………………… 2.40 pm
From Ft. Worth and the South—
Train No. 21……………………… 3.40 pm
From Denver and the West—
Train No. 19……………………… 12.30 pm

DENVER—D. & R. G. R. R.

To Denver—
Train No. 2, 7.22 am Train No. 10, 2.53 pm
Train No. 12, 10 45 am
From Denver
Train No. 1, 10.55 am Train No. 9, 4 25 pm
Train No. 3, 10.14 pm

COLORADO CITY AND MANITOU.

To Colorado City and Manitou—
D & R G Tr. 33, 7.25 am Train 10, 4.10 pm
Midland Tr. 5, 10.35 am
From Colorado City and Manitou—
D & R G Tr. 36, 10.36 am Train 9, 4 25 pm
Midland Train 6, 8.20 pm

Rapid Transit Time Card.

Cars for Colorado City and Manitou leave Pike's Peak ave. and Tejon st. every 15 minutes from 6 am till 10:30 pm, and all cars run through to Manitou.

Cars for Knob Hill and Printer's Home leave Huerfano and Tejon sts. every hour from 6.10 a. m. till 9:40 p. m.

Cars for Spruce st. leave Pike's Peak ave. and Tejon st. every hour from 6.10 a. m. till 9 10 p. m.

Cars between Las Animas and Caramillo sts. run every 15 minutes from 6 a. m. till 7 a. m.; every 10 minutes between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8 p. m., and every 15 minutes from 8 p. m. till 10.30 p. m.

Cars for Roswell leave car house every 30 minutes from 6 a. m. till 10:30 p. m.

Cars for Cheyenne canon run between St. Vrain and Cheyenne every hour between the hours of 6 and 9 a. m. and every half hour from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. and every hour from 6 till 10 p. m.

Cars will be in waiting after all attractions at the Opera House, for all directions.

Cars for Colorado City run every 15 minutes, and cars for Manitou run every 45 minutes, after 8 p. m.

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau office in this city. Observations recorded in local time.

Jan. 20 6 p. m.	to Jan. 21 6 p. m., 1894
Temperature at 6 a. m.	30
Temperature at 12 m.	63
Temperature at 6 p. m.	63
Maximum temperature	67
Minimum temperature	15
Mean temperature	52
Maximum barometric pressure in inches	25 24
Minimum barometric pressure in inches	25 07
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour	11
Maximum velocity of wind and direction	24 S W
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	17
Relative humidity at 12 m.	17
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	19
Mean relative humidity	11
Mean dew point	2
Precipitation in inches	0
Sensible temperature	57
Per cent. of sunshine	71

The Gazette has a larger circulation in Colorado Springs than all other daily newspapers combined.

Bishop Spalding preaches at Grace Church this morning and at St. Stephen's Church this afternoon.

Mr. W. I. Allen, assistant general manager of the Rock Island road, and a party of railroad officials arrived in the city last night.

Civil service examination papers for postoffice clerks and carriers have arrived and can be obtained at the money order window.

A regular meeting of Ramona Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., will be held Monday evening. The officers are requested to be present as there will be work.

Mrs. E. L. Watson and daughter of La Porte, Ind., are guests at The Antlers. Mrs. Watson is a sister of Mr. G. C. Hathaway, the Cripple Creek banker.

Ella Manning, aged 11 years, died at the residence of her parents, 1706 Washington avenue. The funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. this afternoon from the Presbyterian Church.

The Equal Suffrage league will meet in room 3, El Paso building, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 7:30 o'clock. It is hoped there will be a good attendance as there is business of importance.

A sort of epidemic of sore eyes seems to be going the rounds just now. The school children are largely affected. It is a slight inflammation that lasts a day or two. It is believed to be due to the dust and wind.

Senator Lobby came down from Denver yesterday afternoon. He stated to a Gazette representative that he believes affairs are shaping themselves in the legislature so that an adjournment will be reached early next week.

Mr. A. V. Long of Manitou writes to The Gazette, calling attention to the fact that the planet Venus can be seen during the entire day. It is about three hours behind the sun. It has been noticeable for the past three weeks.

Hon. I. J. Paton, ex-Secretary of State, returned during the past week from a prolonged stay in Old Mexico, where he has some mining interests. He was in Sonora most of the time and likes the country first rate.

Mr. F. E. Gedney returned Friday from the East. He gives some sad reports of the poverty in the East, especially in New York; but believes the times will be better soon. Some of the manufactories are starting up again.

Mrs. S. H. Kinsley and sister, Miss Edith Carruthers, left last evening over the Santa Fe for San Diego, Cal. In their absence they will visit the Midwinter Fair and other places of interest in California. They expect to be gone about two or three months.

Tickets are now on sale at the Consolidated Stationery company and at Robinson's drug store for the organ concert, to be given by Mr. Clarence Eddy of Chicago, at the First Congregational Church, next Thursday evening. The price of admission will be 75 cents.

A suit was filed in the District Court yesterday entitled Frank T. Holland and John Crooke vs. Henry Hawks. The plaintiff seeks to restrain defendant from selling stock of the Amazon company, amounting to half of the capital stock, and asks for $20,000 damages.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 7:30, at the Second Congregational Church, the Rev. Frank T. Bayley will preach. All who have heard this eloquent and spiritual preacher and all who would like to hear him are invited to attend these services.

Emery P. Moon's weekly weather record for week ending Jan. 17, 1894, taken at Husted: Highest temperature, 72 on the 15th; lowest temperature, 9 on the 13th; weekly mean temperature, 38.57. Direction of the wind, south three days, north one day, west one day, northwest one day, southwest one day.

"The World's Fair in One Evening" is the name of the entertainment to be given by Professor H. W. White, for the benefit of the First M. E. Church next Friday night. It will consist of over one hundred choice sciopticon views of the World's Fair. This entertainment comes highly recommended. Admission 25 cents.

While Mr. C. E. Bickford was at his supper at his boarding house, on the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenue, Friday evening, an unknown person, presumably a tramp, stepped into the hall of the house and appropriated his overcoat, hat and gloves. No clue has as yet been found to the thief's identity.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the janitor in Edward Ferris's building on Pike's Peak avenue discovered a blaze in the rear of the building. An alarm of fire was turned in and the firemen got out in a hurry, as the wind was blowing a fierce gale. The fire was all confined to a desk in the office and was extinguished by a garden hose. The Jackson company was ready with a stream and the Pratze men not far behind, but fortunately their services were not needed. The loss was inconsiderable, but it was a bad place for a fire and a bad time for one.

During the past week students of Quinn & Dolan's Commercial College have accepted positions as follows: Hayes Carpenter, bookkeeper, stenographer and typewriter with Sheriff Bowers; Ben McCloskey, bookkeeper and clerk, Alta Vista; Chas. J. Wright, bookkeeper, with Colorado Springs Mortgage and Loan company; A. B. Noron, stenographer and typewriter, with Pettingell, broker.

W. N. Burgess has just received a shipment of the Ferris Delicious Hams and Bacon.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Following are the services at St. Mary's Catholic Church today: Masses at 8 and 10 a.m.

At the First Christian Church, Rev. E. Evans Carrington will preach at 11 a. m. and the Y. P. S. C. E. will have charge at the evening service.

Second Congregational Church—The pastor, Rev. M. D. Ormes, will preach morning and evening. A cordial welcome will be given to all who attend.

German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church—Service at G. A. R. hall at 11 o'clock a. m. All Germans are cordially invited. The pastor is Rev. P. Hausser.

All Souls' Church, corner Tejon and Dale streets—The pastor, Rev. Mr. Mellen, will preach at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Human Nature." Seats free; the public is invited.

Second Presbyterian Church—The Rev. C. S. Barrett will preach to-day at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 p. m.

St. Stephen's Church—Services today as follows: Holy Communion 10 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 7 p. m. Bishop Spalding will preach at the afternoon service.

Church of Christ (Scientist), 315 East Huerfano street. Mrs. E. P. Sweet, pastor. Services at 11:30 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Inquiry meeting Thursdays at 2:30 p. m. Class meeting on Fridays at 7 p. m. Subject: "Eternity and Time."

Grace Episcopal Church to-day is visited by the bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. J. F. Spalding, D.D. There will be morning service at 11 a.m., at which the bishop will preach and administer the Holy Communion. Sunday school will be at 3 p. m., and at 7:30 p. m. evening prayer.

At the First Presbyterian Church—There will be services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, will preach. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Strangers in the city and all who do not attend any church regularly will be especially welcome.

Rev. W. H. W. Boyle will preach at the First Baptist Church to-day, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Influences and Responsibility;" evening, "Living Water for Soul Thirst." The Sunday school meets at 12:15 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. The public cordially invited to all the services.

Services at the M. E. Church, South, corner of Weber and Cucharas streets, to-day at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Young People's Society at 6:30 p. m. There will be a Love Feast in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. John Moore will occupy the pulpit, both morning and evening.

Services at the First Congregational Church, corner of St. Vrain and Tejon streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. F. T. Bayley, pastor of the Plymouth Church, Denver, will preach both morning and evening. In the evening Mr. Bayley will give the second in the course of sermons on the "Society and Its Pledge." Subject: "The Fixed Habit of Trusting Christ and Obeying Him."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers,
No. 7, Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

DR. W. E. SINTON,
Dentist, has removed to El Paso block.

Leave your orders with W. N. Burgess, for the Denver Cereal Machine Co.'s Shredded Wheat Food. Received fresh every morning.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes and Men's slippers of every description; Boy's Pantleroy over-gaiters. The best assortment in the city will be sold cheap at N. O. Johnson & Sons.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

The Denver and Rio Grande will sell tickets to California and return at $80, and make them good to return until July 15th. For full particulars call at 10 N. Tejon st.

Awarded
Highest Honors--World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

EXTENDED LIMIT TICKETS TO MIDWINTER FAIR.

The Santa Fe route have a rate of $80 for the round trip to California points, tickets good for return until July 15th. All tickets that have been sold with limit of April 30, will be honored until July 15th, returning. Parties going via the Santa Fe have the privilege of visiting Southern California either going to or returning from the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco.

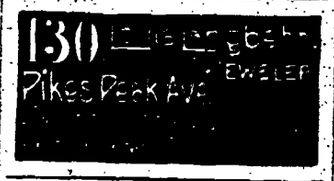
THE POPULAR EAST-BOUND NIGHT TRAIN

Is the Burlington flyer leaving Denver daily at 5:00 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 8:25 a. m. and St. Louis at 7:15 a. m. the second morning, making close connection with all fast trains for East and South. For full information call on any railroad ticket agent or address G. W. VALLERY, General Agent, 1700 Larimer st., Denver, Colo.

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Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding, yields at once to Dr. Boanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Boanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by P. E. Robinson, Druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.



We will say nothing about You all know I am fixed in that part of the business. Don't forget the comfort they are for the old folks. 1000 Solid Gold Rings to select from, at all prices at Ashby's the oldest established jeweler in the county. Good goods at right prices. Prepared to do the jewelry business in all lines.

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Piano and Voice Culture.
Terms $1.00 per Lesson.
MRS. E. F. WELLES.

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Quotes the following prices on
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Meeting Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. For further information please address P. O. Box 291, Colorado Springs.
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, Charles Foreman and E. G. Davis, and carrying on business at the Elite Steam Laundry, at 117-119 North Tejon street, is on this 15th day of January, 1894, dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business in the future will be carried on by the said E. G. Davis, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all moneys payable to the said late firm.
CHARLES FOREMAN,
E. G. DAVIS.

SALE OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on the 25th day of January, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., of that day sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the County Court House, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, all of the following collateral securities, to-wit:
20,000 shares of the capital stock of The St. Joe and Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining company;
13,647 shares of the capital stock of The Pontiac Mining company;
10,256 shares of the capital stock of The Little Annie Mining company,
Terms of sale, cash.
J. A. HAYES.

Above sale adjourned to January 27th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the east front door of the County Court House, Colorado Springs, Colo.
J. A. HAYES.

Jan. 1st, 1894,

We Shall Offer Special Bargains in
DRESS GOODS
Reduced from $1.25 to 75c; also reduced from $1.00 to 50c.

A line remnants Silk for 50 cents; former price $1 and $1.25.

We shall offer bargains in Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, at reduced prices.

Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, reduced to close them out.

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All Cloaks, Fur Capes, Muffs, at cost to close.
100 Cloaks at half price.

We shall each and every day add to our bargain counter.

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One of the largest and finest equipped in the state. $15 prize goes to the local amateur who makes a score of 300 points in Bowling.
Every Friday night a box of 25 fine Cigars is given to the person making the highest score in bowling.

T. O. PENCE & CO. - - 114 Pike's Peak Ave.

Don't have any engraving done
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CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO.,
About Styles and Prices.

The best 5x8 Views in Colorado for 60c per dozen.

ATTENTION!
Work Stockholders!
All who will be unable to attend the SPECIAL MEETING of the Work Mining company on the 25th inst., and who are in favor of Resolution No. 1—that is, assessment—should send me their proxies, as I will vote in accordance with the above.
F. H. PETTINGELL,
Room 41, Bank Block - - - P. O. Box 410.
Telephone 228.

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Photographer, 18 South Tejon Street.
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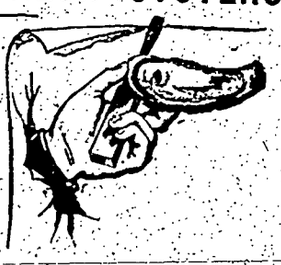
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ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE.
A shipment of Japanese Goods has been received. See them; they are beautiful. The China Lilies are now ready for sale.
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FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses for rent
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12½c Dress Ginghams Cut to, per
CUT PRICES IN ALL DEPARTM
All Odds and Ends Must Go at C
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We have too many Ginghams at 15c, 20c and 25c. Down the
See Our West Window.
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Prices cut in
Too many Prints at 8c. You can have the
Too many Undressed Kid Gloves. 5-Hook--Tans, and Blacks. Our regular prices $1.25 and $1.
goods. Now cut to 75c
A few REMNANTS left in Silks and Dress Goods
At
The balance of our stock of Cloaks, Furs and Dresses at less than Wholesale prices.
Will put on sale to-day our new Spring asso
Hamburg Embroideries,
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[Part Second] COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. [Pages 5-8]

NUMBER 4906. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A BREATH OF SPRING.

OUR FASHION EDITOR PEEPS AT NEXT SEASON'S STYLES.

Princess Dresses and Polonaises Are to Be Worn—Bonnets and Hats Will Come Down Over the Ears—Funny Little Pancake Hats—New Fabrics and Colors.

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The preacher says that in the midst of life we are in death, and it occurs to me that in the midst of winter we are in spring, for, behold! the spring bonnets and fabrics begin to show a little, like the early flower beneath the snow. They are naturally not to be displayed in the stores yet at any rate, until all the winter stock is exhausted—but I have seen them, and it is like a breath of spring days to be able to tell of something belonging to that season.



HOUSE DRESS.

First let me say that princess dresses and polonaises are to be in high style, and very pretty they are too. The polonaise is cut just like a princess gown, but shorter in front, and this is then lifted on the hips, with deep plaits, under buckles, straps or buttons, raising it to quite high panniers, and leaving the back breadths to fall straight down, but in two or three I noticed that there was a slight looped effect in the back.

Probably there never was a garment designed so admirably well calculated to display a trim figure as the polonaise, and it should be a matter for congratulation that it is now possible to wear one. But the step from a polonaise to a Dolly Varden is a short one, and a watteau is also to be expected to follow that. We will be thankful for anything sent us, so it is not hoops, which the French are about to try again to force upon us.

The most noticeable of the new spring fashions is that bonnets and hats are made to come down over the ears, more than ever like those of our grandmothers. One quaint bonnet is made of yellow leghorn, fine and flexible, and this is a regular "cottage shape," with long sides. On the crown there are two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, drawn down so as to accentuate the shape. The inside is faced with shell pink florentine, and on the top is a panache of pink plumes, and two of them curl down inside the edge of the brim. There are strings of narrow velvet ribbon, which are to tie snugly under the chin. I cannot tell you how cunning and quaint this is. There was a hat made of violet and green straw, intermingled and woven into a fine, satiny surface. This had an aureole brim and a high peaked crown, surmounted by black and purple feathers and ribbon. Black velvet strings start on top of the crown and are drawn straight down to tie under the chin.

If we can judge of these pattern bonnets and some funny little pancake hats, we are of a surety to be treated to the choicest and daintiest of the headwear of a long forgotten time. But no one can say they are not pretty. Let us hope, however, that they are not the precursors of the redoubtable coal scuttle bonnet. With this style of bonnet the sleeves grow larger, and the 1830 fashion is quite as startling as before, though, generally speaking, sleeves are not so very large as they were. Still, they are quite wide enough.

One of the new fads is to have wide ties of silk edged with lace, or all of lace, tying in an immense bow under the chin, or falling in a deep jabot nearly covering the whole front of the dress. Some of them when made of lace have dozens of little "stickpins" in rhinestone or other imitation jewels set along to hold the plaits in place. One that attracted my attention today had several tiny pins of imitation emeralds, set to resemble a clover leaf, and though the stones were palpably cheap the effect was certainly pretty. Fashion does not require them to be real. Another tasty caprice was to have a corsage of two kinds of silk, one dark, with the light one as yoke, basque frill and large puffed sleeves. The lighter portion was dotted in regular pattern with quite large garnet beads. The effect was very novel and pretty. There are many other ways of utilizing the jewel beads, chief among them being the sewing of crystal or pearl beads on dancing dresses.

To return to the question of spring. We are shown several samples of a new kind of wool resembling vicuna, soft, but very glossy and silky. This is shown in many very bright and rich colors, also in soft, shaded stripes of gray to black or white. The new black goods of this kind are exceptionally handsome and will make up very well, besides being suitable for the accordion plaiting, which, we are now told, is to be a rage in all gowns that will permit it. The new cut ra cloth is the most perfect black dress material ever produced, the costly silk warp henriette included.

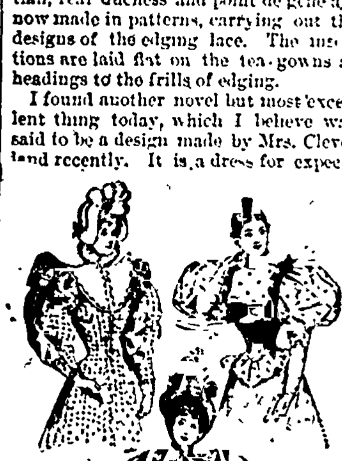
Among the things that will not be publicly shown until along in the middle of Lent is a new cloaking for spring wraps called Campbell tartan plaid. The outer surface is dark, smooth and decorous, but it is reversible, and the facing is of large plaid in tartan colors. These will be made up into empire capes and York coats. The colors on the surface are brown, green, blue or black. The same style of goods were given some outlandish name last season, but they did not appeal as strongly then as they do now under their new title. These goods in heavier quality are worn to a slight extent now.

Among the colors expected to be most prominent next season will be brown. Some costumes will show several shades of that always genteel color. The prettiest of them all is the mordore. One very elegant model in brown had an underskirt of seal brown velutine. Above this was a cloth skirt, slightly lifted at each side. Around the bottom of the skirt there was a bias band of the same edged with a narrow braid of gold. There was a short redingote jacket of a sort of cedar brown, with a vest and high Worth collar of tan cloth. Under the edge of this a short seal brown military cape was fastened by a thick cord, and this was lined with gold colored silk. The whole outfit was a study of harmony in color.

For wear in the spring there are numbers of new fancies in velvet basque waists. These are warm, and with a light cape or fur capeline will be sufficient. I saw today several very handsome gowns finished and under way. Among them was a handsome black cloth suit for a young lady. The whole of the dress was black, but the vest front and cuffs were of white satin nearly hidden under a mass of jet passementerie. Several variations were made on a gown of black india silk, with the whole of the skirt accordion plaited. The waist had a corselet made of the same plaiting, and the upper portion was of maize velvet. The puffed sleeves were of maize florentine.

There is an infinite variety in tea and house gowns, each surpassing the last. The moire in rich colors, with slight but graceful floral patterns thrown over the surface, is much liked for this kind of gowns, and when made with plenty of lace there could be nothing handsomer. There are several new patterns in laces, which virtually make new laces of them. For instance, the bourdon lace has a very delicate and careful imitation of real point at the edge. Bourdon venetian, real duchess and point de gene are now made in patterns, carrying out the designs of the edging lace. The insertions are laid flat on the tea gowns as headings to the frills of edging.

I found another novel but most excellent thing today, which I believe was said to be a design made by Mrs. Cleveland recently. It is a dress for expectant mothers, and surely no other gown has ever been so well designed for the purpose. The back has three deep box plaits falling from the shoulders under the deep pointed collar, which falls from a velvet V shaped inset, both front and back. The collar crosses the breast and fastens loosely at the left side with a slight drapery, which lets the front hang in graceful folds. At each side is a deep box plait. The sleeves are large and drooping and finish at the elbow under an embroidery frill. I should have said the dress was of tan cashmere, with brown velvet inset and forearm pieces. The ornamented portions were simply cashmere embroidered.

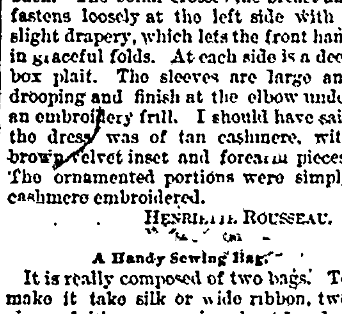


EARLY SPRING ATTIRE.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Handy Sewing Bag.

It is really composed of two bags. To make it take silk or wide ribbon, two pieces of either, measuring about 5 inches in width and 15 long. Lay the pieces together and seam up both sides to within 1¼ inches of either end. On one of the seams leave a space of three inches exactly in the center unsewed, and when the seams are done hem each edge of this part. Turn the whole right side out and stitch straight across the silk each side of the three inch space left unseamed, forming an oblong, into which may be slipped a needlebook cut of cardboard to fit. Cut two pieces, and when they are covered on both sides with the silk fasten them together on one end with chamois or flannel leaves between and a ribbon loop or two on the other end to pull the needlebook out with. That part of the silk left on either side of this space will form the bags, one on each side. Face the tops of each with contrasting silk, making places for drawstrings to match. The two bags are for spools and buttons, and a place for scissors, consisting of a strap and pointed fold of ribbon in which they may be put, is fastened on the under side of the part where the needlebook is placed. Either plain or flowered silk may be used.



A. T. W.

A WOMAN OF TALENT.

How Mrs. J. H. Walworth Won Success Against Obstacles.

Mrs. Walworth was born in Philadelphia 52 years ago. Her father was a German gentleman of rank and talents, who came to this country on account of political troubles in his own land. His name was Hirschmann. He married, after coming to this country, a young lady of Baltimore. Mr. Walworth was



JEANNETTE H. WALWORTH

thrown upon her own resources at a very early age. Her first effort at self support was as a governess, and later her eminent qualifications inclined her to literature. Her success has been won, against many discouraging obstacles, by force of inborn talent and a fine, courageous energy.

Among her early friends was Mr. Hamilton Mabie, and other ... editor, Her sketches in the New York Evening Post created a wide circle of admiring friends.

Her novel "The Bar Sinister" created a sensation, and it has been said of it that "it ought to shake this country as 'Oliver Twist' shook England." Her "Southern Silhouettes" are wonderfully clever in their graphic fidelity and won for her an honorary membership in the Southern Society of New York City.

Among her other works are "A Mississippi Martyr," "A Splendid Egotist," "A Strange Pilgrimage," "The New Man at Rossmere," "The Mother's ...". She has received hearty welcome in the most critical journals and is honored in Appleton's Encyclopedia, in E. C. Stedman's "American Literature" and in "A Woman of the Century." She is accomplished and much ... still more. She has a clear cut, intellectual face, a modest manner and a nature all refinement and sweetness.

M. L. R. CHURCH.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Should a Woman Starve Rather Than Work to Support Herself?

In a note between a whine and a howl a male person writes to a newspaper abusing women because they enter the breadwinning occupations and crowd out "men," one of whom he evidently considers himself to be. He says that his place, which he had held for many years, was taken by a young woman during his illness, and, when he recovered the firm refused to discharge the young woman and take him back. For this he rails at our sex and says that in his opinion when woman leaves housekeeping and dressmaking "she becomes a usurper and man's enemy." Here is an opinion worthy of Mr. Jack Bunsby. But what is the proper opinion to hold concerning men when they go into housework and dressmaking, as so many are doing in constantly increasing numbers, this male person does not say. Neither does he tell us that he thinks the young woman should step down and out and go off and starve in order to give him, the male person, back his place, but we infer that this is the case. The long and short of it is, when men support women, women do not need to support themselves. But men do not and cannot support all women in our time; therefore women must and will earn their own living. We would sacrifice much for the dear men, whom, one and all, we adore. But starve? No. It is not men's duty to support all the women. It is the duty of men and women to do exactly as each individual pleases about the matter. If a man wants to earn bread for a woman, let him, if she is willing. But if she wishes to or must support herself, then, by all the laws of justice and common sense, it is as much her right to choose her occupation as it is that of any man ever born. Manly men recognize the changed conditions of society and give all the aid and encouragement they can to the woman who must get her bread in paths hitherto untrodden by her sex. They know that it is development and necessity that have forced this choice upon her, and they would die before they would lay one straw in her way. But as to the male person who comes with his whine and howl about women's crowding men out of their employment—well, heaven send him better light and knowledge!

Remember Gladstone's life motto, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

The women of Colorado are wise. As soon as the vote granting them full suffrage had been taken, they began in their various clubs and other organizations the study of politics. Political economy, political history and civil government in all its branches are occupying their attention this winter. They will prize their hard won gift of suffrage as men who have always enjoyed it scarcely can do, and they will fit themselves nobly for the high gift of citizenship, arming themselves with intelligence at all points.

Miss Roberta Ackerly is the first woman deputy clerk in a United States district court in Virginia. She holds such an office in the west district of Virginia, with headquarters at Lynchburg. Miss Ackerly was appointed by Judge John Paul.

Miss Emma R. Steiner of New York is one of the few thoroughly trained and competent women orchestra conductors of the world.

Miss Myra Ingalsby is school commissioner of the Second district of Washington county, N. Y.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

JUST AS SHE WAS.

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

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CHAPTER X.

EAVESDROPPING.

For several days Yates kept himself away from the camp of the boomers. Arizony was very miserable. She evinced little interest in outward affairs and seemed to brood more than ever. She clung, however, to her stepfather, who was making preparations to take her away.

"You are right," she said to him. "We must go back together. But I think I must see Burl once more. I want him to promise me to try and be a good man after I am gone. It isn't right for us to marry, but I feel like I was sorter responsible for him. If he should throw hisself away, 'twould seem to me it was all my fault."

The parson chorded and advised as best he could. Arizony made another trip to the post to take back the work she had finished. Miss Oberly received her kindly and again urged her to stay with her.

"I'm sure you're mighty good," returned the girl, "but I am goin back to Virginny. Seems like I'd rather go there nor anywhere else now."

"Poor child!" said the admiral's daughter compassionately. "I fear you are unhappy. Won't you confide your troubles to me?"

Arizony breathed quickly for a moment, then said wearily, almost apathetically:

"There's hardly anything to tell—that I could tell."

"Philip," said Miss Oberly, meeting that young man on the parade after Arizony had gone, "what do you think can be the matter with that poor girl?"

"Oh, I suppose that hulking lover of hers wants to marry her—or beat her. You were not so sympathetic in Washington, Stella."

"People have to be dreadfully noncommittal in town. Perhaps we learn to know each other better out here."

"See more heart and less cuticle, I suppose. Well, the air of the plains is a sort of visual magnifyer, they say. But I always did think you an angel, Stella."

She leaned lightly against him, and Philip's pulse tingled rapturously. After that he kissed her on the lips. She blushed and withdrew herself a little, then murmured as if to herself.

"Poor Arizony."

Then they walked away arm in arm and soon forgot these humbler troubles in brighter anticipations of their own.

Late that afternoon Yates returned to the boomers' camp. Arizony, relenting in love, though not in purpose, made a few timid advances, which were received rather gruffly.

"Have you thought things over?" he asked her ungraciously.

"I don't know, as I understand"

"None of that now. I'll round you up here once for all."

But as he scowled her deprecating looks appeared to strike him with a sense of pity.

"Mebbe I'm a little hard on you," he said.

Arizony weakly burst into tears. He took her in his arms, but when he felt the mute shuddering with which she yielded his suspicion rose.

"Look here!" he exclaimed, "I'm tired of all this shilly shally. Will you marry me or will you let a hammer headed preacher ruin your place as well as mine?"

"I'll never see peace any more, Burl, never," she wailed.

He left, uttering an impatient ejaculation.



"Mebbe I'm a little hard on you," he said.

That night she kept long awake, thinking—yet in thought finding little relief. After a time she became sensible of a faint glow beyond the open door of the cabin as from a distant fire.

More from restlessness than interest she rose, put on her dress and stole out into the starlight. Then she saw that the reflection came from some hidden source down by the creek. She began to feel curious as a kind of respite from the silent miseries of the night. So she went back, put on her shoes, threw a shawl over her head and walked out beyond the wagons, tents and cabins toward the fringe of timber that covered the creek bottom.

The heavens were clear. Out on the prairie a coyote was yelping. Nearer by, where the cottonwoods rustled, sundry minor voices of the night kept up a droning interlude. The overmastering gloom and glory of the night oppressed her as with an impalpable, illimitable weight. Vines and bushes clung to her skirts and hindered her limbs as she plodded on.

Proceeding in this way for some distance, she rounded a great, upturned "clay root" and came suddenly in full view of the object of her search. She threw herself upon the earth and peered forth cautiously.

Seated round an open fire were Burl Yates, Chickasaw John and a dozen or so of the more restless boomers. They were apparently consulting together secretly. Burl was speaking, and his strident tones and bull-like energy of gesture made her shudder.

"Just afore day is the time," he said. "When them seven stars dip into the prairie yonder, we'll set out. We've been bullyragged by these soldiers long enough. Now is our chance to get even. There's only seven men left at the fort outside of the women and that d——d lieutenant."

"Where's the rest gone?" asked a man.

"Some's here, and some's yonder, keepin fellows like we outen our land and treatin us like we was born thieves. One of them seven is with us. He told me the cash for three months' pay for the whole detachment is in the colonel's safe. The paymaster fetched it yesterday. Thousands of dollars and only seven men a-guardin it all. Come, now, boys, let's hustle. Time we paint and fix and git there it'll be nearly day. If we manage right, the hull job'll be laid to these here Cheyennes as has just broke loose from the reservation."

"He's right, men," said Chickasaw John. "We've been drug around li' dogs till we're poor as dogs. When I think of my wife and dead children, I 'lows that if I can't get even with them as got me in this fix in one way perhaps I can in another."

More inflammatory talk followed. For some time Arizony listened with a growing horror of this contemplated violence and crime. Though she might never be happy again herself, perhaps she might save the lives and secure the happiness of others. Meanwhile Burl and another man were distributing various articles of Indian dress and adornment together with paint and bear grease.

She waited to see and hear no more, but hurried back to the cabin, put on her bonnet and stole noiselessly through the camp and struck the trail leading to the post. Two hours of hard travel were before her through tangled bottoms, over treeless ridges where the long buffalo grass impeded and across creeks pitted by quicksands. All this, too, amid the gloom, the stealth and the terrors of the night.

A gruesome task, even for a man, and fraught with perilous after consequences from those whose nefarious plans she was striving to disappoint. Yet the very extremity of her despair engendered a certain recklessness.

If she could only reach there in time! That was her present anxiety. As to the future she had already lost her lover. If endurance became unendurable, could she not at least die?

To be Concluded Next Sunday.

The Cat In the Meal Tub.

Prominent Citizen—So you are a committee from the unemployed workingmen. What can I do for you?

Chairman—We desire you to address us tomorrow night.

Prominent Citizen—What sort of an address do you want?

Chairman—Couldn't you make it an after dinner speech?—Puck.

Willing to Aid.

Tramp—Please, mum, I ain't had a full stummick for three weeks.

Housekeeper (benevolently)—Too bad! Well, you go somewhere and beg a meal of dried apples, and I will furnish the water.—New York Weekly.

Much Better.

"What is sweeter than to have a friend you can trust?"

"To have a friend that will trust you," was the sharp retort.—Tit-Bits.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS

Clothiers, Bank Block.

We are climbing up the ladder
Of public estimation,
And even now are standing
At a lofty elevation.
But we will keep on climbing
Till we reach the very top,
Though others may be startled
By hearing something drop.

The Rounds of the Ladder on which we climb are formed of bargains in every department of our store; and the drop we have made in prices has been heard in this whole section of the country, as our excellent trade at this time of the year will testify. We shall continue with these prices until our spring stock arrives.

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Literary Department.

PUBLISHING IN ANCIENT TIMES

In the course of his studies in copyright law and lore Mr. George Haven Putnam has investigated the state of the publishing business from the earliest times What he found is so interesting that he has made a book of the part which covers the period before the invention of printing—this being intended, he says, merely as an introductory essay, the preface to a larger work which may some day follow.

Ancient literature has often been investigated and written of, but very seldom from the publisher's point of view. We have elaborate treatises on the Homeric poems, and hundreds of volumes on the philosophy of Plato, but scarcely one, in English, on the question of what pay those authors received for their works and how the works were published and distributed Before the invention of printing, books were rolls or leaves of manuscript—sometimes, Mr. Putnam says, over a hundred feet long The work of publication, in more than one copy, implied the services of skilled transcribers, who were in old Greek and Roman days generally slaves. Booksellers were rare in Athens and in Rome, but by the time of the Empire there were several in the latter city What we know of these gentry is to be found mainly in the complaints made by the poet Martial, who was continually in hot water with his publisher, and from a few references in Horace and other and later poets to the places where their works might be had

Mr Putnam has delved to some purpose in these old ruins of allusion, and gives us a much clearer idea than the great majority even of readers of the classics could obtain unaided, of the state of the book market in ancient times and of the rise of publishing to be a distinct and honorable profession.

The volume itself (issued of course, by the Putnam house) is one of the handsomest that we have seen There is no ornament about it, but the paper, perfectly white, just a little rough, and with no gloss on it to dazzle the eyes, is perfect, and the press work is beautiful. It is a pleasure merely to hold such a book in one's hand

LITERARY NOTES

Great things are promised in McClure's Magazine for February.

Each of the eight installments of Mr George du Maurier's "Trilby," the story now running in Harper's, will be illustrated with fifteen drawings by the author.

Blue and Gray for January is a good number of a good magazine, whose sturdy Americanism is refreshing, and whose literary standard is rising with every issue

Harper's Bazar for Jan 13 will contain a sketch of Mrs Susan E Wallace, wife of the author of 'Ben-Hur' and "The Prince of India," a practical paper on the reduction of embonpoint called "In Favor of Symmetry," and a treatise on the etiquette of cards.

Mr. Howells's latest farce is called "A Masterpiece of Diplomacy," and concerns the anxiety of the perennially amusing Mrs. Roberts over the supposed illness of her son. The farce will appear in the February Harper's with illustrations by Mr. Albert E Sterner.

The publishers of The Californian don't understand their business The January number containing Mr. Welles's article on Colorado Springs, has not been obtainable at any of the news stands or bookstores here, when, if the publishers had attended to their business, more than a hundred copies might easily have been sold here.

Among the early January publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons are The Writings of Thomas Paine, edited by Moncure D. Conway, The Story of Japan, by David Murray, The Religion of a Literary Man, by Richard Le Gallienne, and continuations of the Ariel Shakespeare; Knickerbocker Nuggets, and vol. III. of Ford's "Writings of Jefferson"

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's recent journey to the cities of the Mediterranean has borne fruit in a sensational story of New York and Tangiers in which three American types are set against a background of Arabs and enforced residents of Northern Africa The tale is in two chapters, and will be published with illustrations in the May Harper's Magazine A short Van Bibber sketch by Mr. Davis called "An Anonymous Letter," will appear in the February Harper's

Demorest's for February drops into politics, with a symposium on the Income Tax by Charles A. Dana, Henry Clews and others Then it drops into personality in an article on "A Literary Beauty of New York," meaning thereby Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who has written probably the nastiest books of any woman in America. There is a lot about fads and fashions, which we presume to be all right, but which is Hebrew to the masculine mind, and there are other contents which those will like who are interested in them

The Critic has made special arrangements with the authorized publishers of Longfellow and Tennyson by which it is able to offer to new subscribers who send $3 50 (50 cents in addition to the regular subscription price, $3) the complete poetical works, beautifully printed, of either of the poets named The Longfellow is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co at $2, and the Tennyson (the only complete edition of the Laureate's poems) by Macmillan & Co. at $1.75 For $5 The Critic for one year and both of the above books will be sent to any new subscriber.

Bret Harte has just completed the manuscript of "Johnnyboy," a short story to be published in "The Idler" The title rather suggests one used by Mr. J. K. Bangs—"Jimmieboy."

The Forum ought to have a blue cover this month. It contains the most despairing and dyspeptic lot of articles we have seen for many a day, and the effect of reading it through is to make one feel that everything is going as fast as possible to the demnition bowwows.

Harper & Bros. announced that over 100,000 copies of 'The Prince of India" have been sold since last August. That a work of fiction, issued in a comparatively expensive edition, and published during a period of financial depression, should meet with such a remarkable sale is worthy of notice.

The Century Co, 33 East Seventeenth street, New York, have just issued "Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar for 1894," containing humorous extracts from Mark Twain's latest story, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," now appearing in "The Century." They offer to send a copy of the calendar free to anyone who will inclose them a stamp to pay postage. The calendar is worth its weight in gold

Among the recent notable publications of the Chain & Hardy Company of this city and Denver are The Geology of Colorado and Western Ore Deposits, by Professor Lakes of the State School of Mines, Mining Rights in Colorado, by R S Morrison, Esq, The Silver Dollar, by Colonel Ed. F Browne, and The Right of Appropriation and the Colorado System of Laws in Relation to Irrigation, by Judge Harvey Huston of the Colorado bar.

We may expect ere long some new stories of our plains from an English pen Mr. Maxwell, a son of Mr. and Mrs John Maxwell—Mrs Maxwell being the well-known novelist, Miss Braddon—has returned to England after eighteen months of life on a Texas ranch He was in partnership for a while with a son of Lord Stanley of Preston, but found the venture unprofitable. He will try to regain in literature a part of the $20,000 he lost, his experiences as a cattle raiser forming, no doubt, an important part of his stock in trade

In reviewing last year's literature. The Literary World remarks

'Among the novels of 1893 the translations of Sienkiewicz's 'Pan Michael' and 'Without Dogma' have been far more notable than any original work in our language But 'Pietro Ghisleri,' 'David Balfour,' 'A Gentleman of France,' and 'The Cliff Dwellers' rank high in the product of fiction—as immense as usual—while Mr. Black, Mr. Howells, Mr. Bret Harte, Mr Kipling, Mrs Catherwood, Mr. Besant, Miss Dougall, and Miss Cholmondeley have sustained their reputations. (It is not probable that posterity will know much about 'The Heavenly Twins' or 'Dodo')"

We are glad to have our judgment of Sienkiewicz sustained by such good authority.

A Great Novelist's Life Recalled.

The announcement of the death of the widow of William Makepeace Thackeray has aroused emotion in every country where the English tongue is spoken and where the genius of the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond" is cherished as a valued heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race Mrs. Thackeray outlived her husband by thirty years; yet she has been dead to the world for more than half a century. The annals of real life—which, if it is but regarded with the insight of sympathetic intelligence, is far richer in the elements of pathos and romance than any fiction—afford few sadder instances of domestic shipwreck than that which came to this household four years after the marriage between Thackeray and the young Irish gentlewoman, Isabella Shawe.

Mrs. Thackeray's insanity, which necessitated her confinement in an asylum and forbade all hope of her recovery, left her husband with two infant daughters on his hands. From that time until his death Thackeray manfully bore his burden of sorrow, and endeavored, with an income which for a long time was painfully limited, to care as best he could for his 'little girls," as he called his children to the last

The living death of the novelist's wife affected the whole current of his life. Through all his books the same underlying strain of sadness runs. The touches of pathos which abound side by side with the flashes of wit and the sparkles of satire constantly reveal glimpses of a soul that had suffered much In his laughter there is always the note of a sob.

Whether Thackeray's best work would have attained so high a level if his genial and sensitive nature had never undergone the discipline of sorrow and disappointment may perhaps be doubted; for the writer who has not suffered deeply must lack knowledge of one great side of human life. But there is little doubt that when death lifted the burden of this true gentleman and sincere hater of shams, he welcomed his release as gladly as did Colonel Newcome when he answered "Adsum' and went into the presence of his Maker.—[New York Press

Something Left to Do.

Tommy—Come on out and play.
Eddy—Can't.
Tommy—Why not?
Eddy—I [illegible] Christmas things [illegible] —Chicago Record

Looked Like It.

Mr Jones—There is such a dear little squirrel out in the tree
Chappy—Does he turn up his tail?
Mr. Jones—Yes
Chappy. Well, that must be the very squirrel I saw up in the mountains last summer.—Life.

Dignifiedly Ambiguous.

Pete [illegible]—Wot did you ask fur at the house up the road?
Inner [illegible]—I asked fur some cold vittles
P. P.—And wot did you git?
I. I.—Cold shoulder.—New York Press.

IT WAS ALL IN A NAME

YET MARK TWAIN AND HARDY WRITE STORIES THAT ARE DECLINED.

The Idea Seems to Prevail That Masculine Names Are Better When Attached to Manuscripts Than Feminine—But the Assumption Is Probably Erroneous.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan 15—Miss Mary Mather, who has been spending some time in Europe with the artist Hennessy and his wife, who is Miss Mather's sister, has had a very interesting experience, recently, which goes to disprove somewhat the recent comments of some of those who have been associated in the management of magazines that every manuscript offered is judged on its merits and the value of a name is incidental rather than of first importance.

Miss Mather had, before she went to Europe, written more or less, her work being highly esteemed by competent critics, but not of the popular nature which appeals to a great reading public. During her sojourn abroad Miss Mather wrote with great pains the manuscript of a longer work than any she has hitherto composed, and it was offered to numerous magazine editors and publishers, her own name being attached to the manuscript. It was as persistently and regularly rejected as was the manuscript of Charlotte Bronte s story, "Jane Eyre."

Some one competent to judge who had read the work in manuscript, a friend of Miss Mather's, advised her to send it again, this time with a nom de plume, and to take for such nom de plume the name of a man She did so The manuscript was instantly accepted, and the book is about ready to leave the printer's hands. Miss Mather's friends in this country do not know whether this work is a story, a romance or what, but the inference from her other writings is that it is a story of considerable length.

Her sister, who is now a guest of Mary Hallock Foote, whom many believe to be the most brilliant of American women who write fiction, and who is almost as artistic a painter in oils and water colors as she is with the pen, has the literary instinct, but has yet contributed nothing which will suggest to the world that promise which her friends believe that her ability really suggests.

It was with a masculine nom de plume that two of the greatest writers of fiction the world has ever seen sent their works forth to the public. George Sand's identity was known, and it was also known that she had taken that nom de plume because she had first worked in collaboration with Jules Sandeau. When George Eliot's earlier and best stories were published, there was great excitement in Great Britain over them, the ablest men there, with one exception, never doubting that the writer was a man Charles Dickens, however, in a letter published in the biography of Dickens written by his friend Forster, declared it to be his opinion that the writer of "Silas Marner" and the clerical sketches was a woman notwithstanding the nom de plume

Some years ago the editor of The Atlantic Monthly received some manuscripts from a writer who signed a very masculine name. These were accepted, and when printed proved that Mr. Howells' judgment was accurate. For several years the magazine published stories by this writer, the checks in payment therefor being sent to the address appended to the masculine name. One day Mr. Howells was asked if he would not like to meet this author, and he went to the house of a friend expecting to see a vigorous, active young man But, to his astonishment, when he was presented to Charles Egbert Craddock he found himself in the presence of a slight, girlish looking and delicate featured woman, and for some time he could not be persuaded that an innocent jest was not concealed behind this ceremony. It has always been a question whether, had the manuscript been first sent signed by Miss Murfree's own name, Mr. Howells would have doubted whether any woman could have written those stories.

He was imposed upon in an innocent way enough and without mortification such as befell another editor of that magazine some years before.

The question whether names carried weight with articles was raised at a dinner in Boston attended by literary men, and it was decided to make a practical test. A poem written by James Russell Lowell was copied by a person who had the handwriting of a schoolboy. That poem was sent anonymously to the editor of The Atlantic and by him was rejected, and it was with something of mortification that he discovered that he had been the victim of that experiment. It was at a time when a poem of Russell Lowell's would have been accepted with delight by any magazine editor in the United States.

It is said of Bret Harte that before he won his great fame he had sent the manuscript of several short stories to editors of different magazines only to find them promptly rejected. Afterward these same editors besought him to send sketches at his own terms, and he did so, furnishing these editors the identical manuscripts which they had before rejected.

Mr. Howells has recently written that it is a mistake to suppose that editors are primarily influenced by common names, and yet recent issues of magazines disprove that statement. One of the greatest of American reviews in making its announcements prints the names of its contributors in its public advertisements in large letters and the subjects of which they treat in inconspicuous type, and one of the greatest publishing houses in the world has adopted the practice of publishing the names of the authors conspicuously and the titles of their works inconspicuously. It is for that reason perhaps that one of the wisest of American literary men, when recently appealed to by an ambitious young author to know what he should do in order to win literary fame, was told, "Go and make a fortune, invent something or make a sensation in politics, and then write, and you will find yourself famous." Yet it must be said that during the year 1893 one story by Thomas Hardy and some contributions by Mark Twain were declined by certain American editors. E J. EDWARDS.

The Well of Serpents.

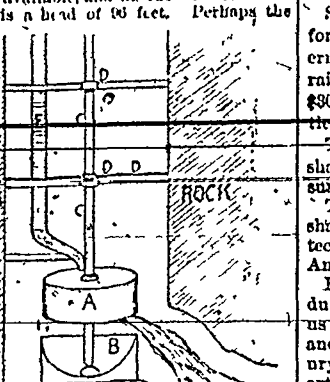
There is a horseshoe shaped mountain up in Manitoba which literally swarms with snakes twice every year In the early fall these slippery customers gather here from all directions. In one side the mountain there is a circular hole about 15 feet deep and as smooth as if it had been fashioned with a well auger, where tens of thousands of reptiles gather to spend the cold winter months. Persons who have tried to explore this immense snake den during the summer, when the regular tenants were absent, say that dozens of subterranean passages lead out under the mountain in all directions from the bottom of the well Captain Silvers, Royal Engineers, estimates that he has seen as many as 300,000 snakes of all sizes knotted together and piled up in a semitorpid state in this "Well of Serpents," as it is called in the northwest

A MECHANICAL DIFFICULTY

The Utilization of the Power of Niagara Again Brings It Up.

ROCHESTER, Jan 15—The approaching completion of the great works at Niagara falls, by which a part of the power of the vast cataract is to be transformed by means of turbine wheels into electricity and so conveyed for utilization to other points, excites considerable interest here, where there are probably more turbine wheels running under great 'head,' or fall, of water than in any other American city, if not in the world.

The water power here is furnished by the falls of the Genesee The total fall of the river as it passes through this city is about 250 feet, practically the same as that rendered available by the rapids and falls at Niagara. At no point, however, is there so great a vertical fall here as at Niagara, though at the "upper falls" a head of 94 feet is available, and at the "lower falls" there is a head of 96 feet. Perhaps the



NEW METHOD OF SETTING TURBINE WHEEL.

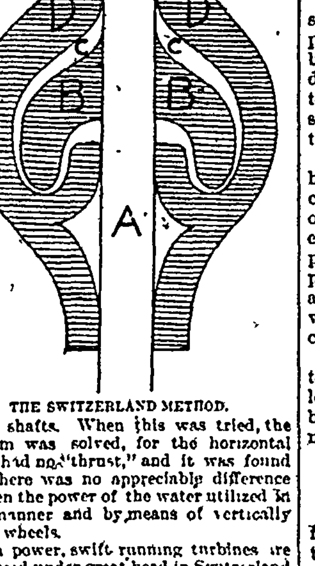
greatest interest is felt here in the type of wheel to be used or rather the method of their setting, for as I understand it, wheels of any type may be set on either vertical or horizontal shafts.

When turbines were first introduced here, some 30 years ago, it was the universal practice to set the wheels on vertical shafts or spindles, the wheel being located at the bottom of the shaft or vertical hole down which the water is conveyed to the point of utilization. At the top of the spindle the power was transferred, by means of gearing or belts, to the machinery desired to be run. It will be evident to the reader, upon reflection, that these shafts or spindles were of necessity very heavy, and that no inconsiderable portion of the power developed by the wheel was used up in turning them. But this was not the greatest trouble encountered. The wheels showed a provoking and expensive tendency to "run down"

"Running down" may be explained in this way. The weight of the shaft was mainly borne upon its point This made the friction an important factor. When the wheels were run at a speed of, say, 400 revolutions to the minute, and it was found that such high velocities yielded the best results, the tendency of the bearings to heat was increased many fold. In practice it was found that if for any reason the shaft got out of an exact perpendicular, or if the lubrication was in the least degree defective, heating was certain to follow. Sometimes the point and bearing would become white hot in the space of two or three minutes, and occasionally before the machinery could be stopped the two parts would soften and weld almost instantly under the great speed and enormous pressure.

This later factor can be appreciated from the fact that shafts weighing 25 tons each, including wheels and gearing, are not uncommon when heads approaching 100 feet are used. Of course the utmost care was exercised to prevent 'running down," but every once in awhile the oiler would let the bearings go unattended too long, the swiftly moving point would heat and 'burn" or weld, and everything would be brought up standing Then there would be a scurrying about for millwrights and men, generally in the middle of the night, for the wheels are used here to furnish power for flouring mills which run nights as well as days and for the electric lights, the wheels would be "jacked up" with almost infinite pains and labor, and in the meantime, if the turbine were not supplemented by a steam plant, the lights would be out or the mill would not grind until proper repairs had been made.

All sorts of schemes were tried to prevent "running down." Among other devices the bearing was fitted with a lens shaped piece of iron or steel running loose in oil for the point to rest upon Collar bearings were fitted at various points along the shaft. All bearings were constantly surrounded by running water, etc., but nothing availed until some one thought of the plan to put the wheels on short hori-



THE SWITZERLAND METHOD.

zontal shafts. When this was tried, the problem was solved, for the horizontal shafts had no "thrust," and it was found that there was no appreciable difference between the power of the water utilized in that manner and by means of vertically placed wheels.

High power, swift running turbines are more used under great head in Switzerland probably than in any other country except the United States. There the vertical wheel is used almost or quite exclusively, the tendency to run down being prevented by the use of collar bearings in which the collars run in cup shaped journals filled with oil, somewhat after the fashion shown in the diagram accompanying this letter This plan is said to work very well, but authorities here claim that the friction and the weight of the vertical shaft are still so great as to absorb a noticeable proportion of the developed power.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

She Bought a Doorbell.

Agent—Beg pardon, ma'am, but I have been requested by a number of persons to call here and show you our new patent electric wake-the-dead doorbell. It's very hard on hands to have to knock, ma'am, and everybody says the only reason why you haven't a bell is because you never thought of it,

Housekeeper—That's very true. I really had forgotten that there was no bell. Put one in

Agent (half an hour later)—It's all done, ma'am. Here's the bill, Thank you. I'll receipt it.

Housekeeper—Would you object to telling me who the persons were who complained that I had no bell?

Agent—They were peddlers, ma'am. Good day, ma'am.—New York Weekly.

TARIFF PRINCIPLES.

SOME SOUTHERN SENSE ON THE QUESTION NOW AT ISSUE.

A Fair Argument Upon the Present and Prospective Effects of the Wilson Tariff Measure—"The Thing to Do Is to Defeat the Bill."

The tariff question in its essence is a simple one.

Some $450,000,000 of money is required for the expenditures of the national government Of this about $150 000,000 is raised by internal revenue taxes, leaving $300,000,000 to be raised by custom duties.

The tariff question is simply, 'How shall the duties required to raise this sum be distributed?'

The Republican theory is that they shall be so laid as to give the best protection or aid to American labor and American capital.

Hence the McKinley law laid heavy duties on articles which God has given us the natural facilities to make cheaply and in abundance and on articles of luxury or vice, and low duties or none on articles of necessity or of general use, and which we cannot produce, or of which we produce only a small part of our consumption

Hence, to illustrate, high duties on iron, and free coffee, tea and sugar.

The Democratic contention is that it is unconstitutional to lay any duty on imports with a view to protection of home industries, and that all duties must be laid with a view to revenue only.

Hence, to illustrate again, they would place such a duty on iron as to induce the largest importation and bring the largest amount of revenue, and should tax coffee, tea and sugar.

The Wilson bill follows neither theory, but is a bill without principle—a mongrel—seeking a seeming compliance with the Chicago platform on one hand and to catch or save votes on the other.

It is an un-American bill, and in all its departures from the McKinley bill it discriminates against the American wage earner and in favor of the foreign manufacturer.

The bare proposal of its passage has been the prime factor in the terrible demoralization of business now prevailing throughout the country, and its passage will deepen and intensify the universal distress.

The passage of the bill will in a large measure change the economic conditions of the country, destroy old and large industrial centers in the attempt to create new ones, disturb and render uncertain existing values and produce great and calamitous paralysis of business

It will be the entering wedge of a radical departure from the policy of encouragement to home manufactures, as old as the constitution and sanctioned by Washington

The great boon of protection to home manufactures is the giving them the home market—a market of 65,000,000 people, who consume more than any other 100,000,000 people on the globe

The proposal of the Wilson bill is to divide this market with foreigners. With a reduced output by our manufacturers comes increased cost of production, which can only be met by reduced wages to labor, and hence, as always, the burden falls on the backs of the wage earners of the country. Then with reduced earnings of the great body of the wage earners comes lessened purchasing power, and the injury is reflected on all classes of our people

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work" is a demand founded in reason and justice, and the consumer should pay for his goods a price that, under good natural conditions, will allow the laborer this just reward.

God and labor only create wealth, and they work together and in harmony.

God has given us an empire with a richness of natural resources unequaled in the world's history, and with a human energy and skill to match.

What these combined resources and skill can do is illustrated in the fact that pig iron has been selling this year in Alabama and Tennessee at less than the duty—$6 72 per ton—in flat contradiction to the Democratic claim that the duty is so much added to the cost of the article to the consumer.

Then, admitting virtue in the Wilson bill, we will get no benefit from it, because of the lack of faith in the stability of the new policy which it begins, for everybody will wait to see how the people vote next fall. If, as is likely, the people vote next fall as they did last fall and return a protection congress, capital will again wait for a return to the principle of the McKinley law.

So the conclusion is that the wise thing to do is to defeat the Wilson bill and leave the McKinley law to be amended by its friends as circumstances may demand. WILLARD WARNER.

Chattanooga.

A Good Guess.

Another one of Detroit's nimrods home from a hunting expedition is denying the story, but it is true

He had been out all morning with a boy who had seen him shoot several times before, and the birds had kept at such a distance that he couldn't get a shot.

"Well," he exclaimed in disgust after awhile, "I never saw birds so shy"

"I guess they don't know it's you, sir," remarked the boy, and went plunging right ahead through the field —Detroit Free Press

As Seen Through Window Glass.

Speaking of the terrible condition of labor, Mr. John P. Eberhart, president of the Window Glass Workers' assembly, No 300, K of L, writes that the bad conditions seem to grow worse and adds that "I doubt not they will continue to do so unless we succeed in keeping Wilson's nefarious and cowardly makeshift from the statute books. May God help the poor this winter, for if the tinkers keep on nothing of human ability can avert unheard of suffering, and no man can see what direful consequences may ensue. We are in the toils of the enemies of the people, and it seems that men in such positions as mine will have all they can do to try to manage the work of keeping the souls and bodies of the unemployed together until they may have an opportunity at the polls to do right what they did wrong a little over a year ago."

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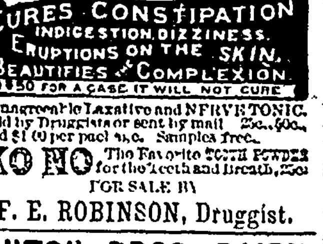
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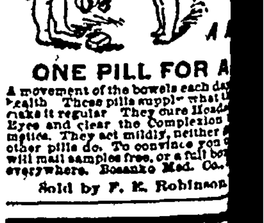


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THE BOGLE OF THE WISHING GATE.

"Tales of Ten Travelers" Series. 1st Week.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

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I.

THE CROAKING OF THE RAVENS.

In the heart of that loveliest and grandest region of England, the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmoreland, fair as a dream of beauty and repose, lie the vale, the lake and the hamlet of Grasmere.

Towards the north trails the ever ascending highway to Dunmail Raise where more than a thousand years ago the first Edward crushed the king of Northumbria and buried the slaughtered monarch, Dunmail, beneath the cairn, or Raise of pebbles which stands as he left it to this day; while the striding Edge of lordly Helvellyn rises dark and fierce beyond.

To the west wind the lofty, serrated edges of Steel Fell and Helm Crag, like half ruined mighty castle walls, with the black, cone like Langdale Pikes behind; and shutting in this vale of peace in the east are the heights of Seat Sandal, Fairfield and Nab Scar. The lake of Grasmere, blue and deep and still, and specked by one emerald islet, rests rippleless and shadowless between.

Where its dreamful waters curve to the south towards shimmering Rydal Water and Royal Windermere, on the hamlet side of the lake a round, high half mountain—which the peasants call "the holt," provincial dialect for the "peaked hill"—juts out boldly from Nab Scar. It is forest crowned and dark with centuries old trees. The coach road now winds around and below it beside the lake. The ancient highway to the embowered Ambleside, which once with Umbrian stubbornness pushed straight across the height, is still worn there, brown and smooth by valley folk in haste, by cupid teased swains and blushing lasses, by wandering artists and poets seeking the haunts of Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge and by all those tourists from far off lands who ever loved enough to love to dream again beside a hallowed shrine of love.

Just there at the top of the hill where silence is soundless, where the trees interlace above the old highway like the massive arches of some splendid cathedral nave, the sunshine floods in as through an oriel window, through which, again, across meadow, mere, valley and mountain sides, in uttermost longings with the tenderest visions of human eyes, the very peaks of heaven through pictures have been seen. For there, famous in legend, romance and song, stands England's tenderest of all love shrines, the ancient Umbrian Wishing Gate.

At noon-tide of an August day next before the day of its patron saint, Grasmere hamlet lay snug and sunny at the head of the mere beside its most venerable of English parish churches, gray old St. Oswald's. This good saint's feast day falls on the fifth of August. Almost from the dawn of Christianity in Britain it has been celebrated at Grasmere on the Saturday nearest St. Oswald's Day, by that elsewhere nearly obsolete ceremony, treasured by Umbrian folk with something akin to fierce affection from even pagan times, of rushbearing, or strewing their sacred temples with rushes and with flowers.

This noonday the ancient village seemed smilingly half waking from centuries of repose. The tiny church windows stood open. There were wreaths upon the graves of Wordsworth and Hartley Coleridge. A whitehaired sexton, a beautiful young woman and a stalwart young man were leaning over the churchyard wall, as if listening to the melodies of the Rothay stream below. A few mountain carts stood at the doors of white cottages laden with green rushes, "sieves" the peasants call them, gathered from the breezy upland fells. A "vagrom" crew with carts and vans had halted at the village edge and were whummeling their carts, tethering their cattle, turning loose their frowsy children, and disposing the ragged ends of a Punch and Judy booth and a patched and splintered merry-go-round. Sweet staves of hymns to St. Oswald, of rushbearing hymns and of the choral even-songs were wafted from unseen places. The inns were being lazily put to rights. From some far and smothered retreat floated unrestrainable notes of the village band, tuning anew the martial strains of Jemmy Dawson's Rushbearing March, which in olden days leaped from the strings of Jemmy Dawson's fiddle; and there in the drowsy sunlight, on the old porch, where Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, De Quincy and Scott once sat in loving converse, the white-haired ravens of the ancient hamlet sat and lazily cawed and croaked.

These were Christopher, or Cursty, Harris, Jemmy Railton, Willy Benn and Tommy Bamthet; all serving men to the Westmoreland country gentry in their day, and now patriarchal Grasmere cottagers who met at each other's ingle-neuks, the public house, or wherever the sun of village hospitality or of heaven shone warmest, there to plaint upon the fashions of present times or to purr and croon over the brave and braw old days that were.

Cursty Harris had just joined his companions. He sat down petulantly at the end of the stone bench. His shaggy brows were drawn tightly; and his lips were grotesquely pursed; the corners of his under lip being strained by some unusual inner emotion almost to the bottom of his chin. His old friends knew it was a portentious omen, and they kept silence for a time, interchanging nudges of mute and expectant prophecy. Soon Willy Benn said softly:

"Th' auld toun is toonin' up a bit?"

"Oh, aye, th' mornin's rushbearin;" ventured Johnny Railton.

"An' St Oaswuld's Neet," piped Tommy Bamthet, with a wink at Jem and ..., "is bogle neet on th' holt by the Wush'n Geat. Whaa'll Maister Cursty Harris help t' lay th' ghaist th' morrer [neet]?"

"Nabuddy!" retorted Cursty so savagely that his three cronies gave three sudden starts and uttered three "Lans a marcies!" together.

"Nabuddy!" he repeated with great vehemence. "Na mair o' th' Wush'n Geat bogle for Cursty Harris. What's ... death I kna nit; but I'll clap ees na mair on ghaists t' this leef, if can help it."

Everyone in the lovely valley knew of the bogle, ghost or spirit, of the Wishing Gate. It had appeared every rushbearing night for a quarter of a century. The apparition was that of a white haired, white bearded old man, fantastically garlanded with rushes and flowers. It appeared beside the Wishing Gate precisely at midnight, and stood a little time as if waiting for some one that never came. Then it went away. Someone had heard it moan as it disappeared.

"She will surely come next Oswald's night!"

This plaint of the bogle had passed into a sort of saying among the valley folk regarding anything expected or desired at the rush-bearing season of the year. Many were in terror of the wraith, and not a few of the older peasant folk complained of the vicar of St. Oswald's for not "laying the ghaist," as any good priest might do if he would; as had been done in Westmoreland times without number before him. There were strange whispers, too, that this bogle bore some mysterious relation to the almost deadly hatred that had shadowed the lives of two of the oldest families of Westmoreland—the Seacrofts of Rosedale Manor, which stood among noble sycamores on the Grasmere side of Fairfield mountain, just above the hamlet, and the Oldgarths of Deepdale Hall, on the eastern side of Fairfield, one of the remaining stately mansions of the olden kings of Patterdale and Ullswater.

It was also believed by a few that old Geordie Nicholson, for nearly half a century the most trusted servant of the Seacrofts, had been instrumental many years before, in preventing a tryst, which if kept might have changed the fortunes of both families, between the fair Margaret Carew, who afterwards became the lady of Rosedale Manor, and her lover, an Oldgarth. As dimly, but as surely, too, it had grown into popular belief that old Geordie was somehow responsible for the Bogle of the Wishing Gate. Piqued by the jibes of the peasantry, with his former fellow servant, Cursty Harris, as trusted companion, he had undertaken to "lay" this troublesome wraith, and come out of the valorous effort with little more than his life. What had occurred had never been divulged; but the Bogle of the Wishing Gate had taken on added terrors; and Cursty Harris had never got so near the grewsome subject, even with his boon companions, as at this moment he seemed to be.

"If yo'll promish t' keep it girt t' yersells, lads," continued Cursty, edging close to his friends with a sheepish but worried look in his face, "I'll tell ye what hap'd last rushbearin' neet."

They promised bravely, and the four old heads were together in an instant.

"Weel, Geordie Nicholson com'd t' mea, an' says, 'Cursty, I can't stan' it na longer.' I says t' Geordie, 'Donn't, Geordie, if ee can't.' 'I wi' na, fore t' Lord! if yo'll gae wi' mea,' says Geordie. 'Gae wher, mon?' says I, worrited wi' th' fearce way he looket. 'Ta th' holt t' lay th' ghaist o' th' Wush'n Geat!' says Geordie, greave as a paeson. 'Ye'll be daft if yo do,' says I. 'I'll be daft if I doan't,' says he, beatin' his head and his breastie, like he'd a sair conseence.

"Seein' sumbuddy must gae wi' Geordie, I gev in, but telt him to his head, I'd hev na han' wi' th' ghaist. 'Leave th' ghaist t' mea!' says Geordie, shakin' his stoot stick, an' axin wud I hev a pint o' yell afore goin. 'Its dowly wark we're at Geordie,' says I, 'an' I'd teyter hev a swoap o' rum nor a pint o' yell.' Geordie bro't it fra th' Dove, an' we set out.

"Twor a half hour t'midneet; for Geordie war bund to mak th' Wush'n Geat afoare th' bogle. We clomb th' holt wi'oot jowrin or freet, though th' neet war a bit scaumy, an' war suin dodderin' an shiverin' by th' haanted geat. 'Howp ower th' geat,' says Geordie, 'an hide ahint th' wall.'

"He holp'd me ower an' gev mea some cobble stanes t' heeze at th' ghaist, if it sud be gettin' the best o' Geordie. I had nit mair than gat in placeo so I cud kleek ower th' wall at t' scraffle, when Geordie straightened oop braw, his stoot stick in baith hands—lads, I wor proud o' Geordie Nicholson!—and whusper'd ower t' wall.

"'Cush! its coomin!'

"When I looket ance mair, ther stood th' ghaist faitly afoare Geordie all sprettit ower wi' rushes an' roses, an' wi' lang white haar an' whuskers fawtit an' tangelt amang 'em. Lans a marcy! I'd a gev fufty paun fer my ain bed! Th' ghaist said ne'er a word, an' Geordie said less. Then th' ghaist put oot his hand, cuddlin' like. Geordie waited till th' ghaist wor clais, an' then bumm'd ee wi' his stick. Lord! what a skirlin', an' scrafflin an' roarin!

"Quick as leetnin th' ghaist grabbed Geordie an' haistered ee aboot like a hawflin in a helmwind; Geordie beelin, 'Cursty! Cursty! Lord! Cursty! holp mea!' like a young bull, till I thowt ee'd turn'd th' ghaist on mea. Bit th' ghaist seemed like ee'd nawt else in mind bit slaisterin' Geordie.

"I cud nit run; I cud nit heeze th' cobbles, an' fur verra freet I swund'd decad awa. Lans! lads, may ye niver kna sech a neet! I kna nit what cam o' th' ghaist; bit when I cam aboot, 'twar gloam o' th' morn. I foun' poor Geordie speechless i' th' stanes an' mud, an' dragged ee heeam t' Rosedale. It seemed ee'd niver coom aroun'; bit when ee did, ee yammert oot' t' awfu freet,

"'Lord! Lord! Ee's John Auldgarth's ghaist!'"

Cursty's companions were stunned by the disclosure and sat gasping and gaping as if recovering from hurt or fright.

"Bit that's nit th' warst!" continued Cursty, with genuine trepidation. "Miss Margery, ower theer," motioning with his thumb over his crouched shoulder towards the churchyard, where lovely Margaret Seacroft and her affianced husband still lingered with the old sexton, brightening up the sacred place for the morrow, "Miss Margery ower theer, as ivery soul in Grasmere loaves, is dangert o' her life!"

"Wa dang it!" exclaimed Tommy Bamthet furiously, "saay what yo wull, mon, bit doan't saay thot!"

"Saay it I wull, maister Bamthet. Its trew as th' greave. Hout! Deed't auld Geordie coom agean last neet? Deed'nt ee grean an' tak on like mad aboot a' th' high foalk's fashen an' werriten? Deed'nt ee telt mea a' th' teal o' young John Auldgarth stannin oop t' ees faythers head agin th' fashen an' cursen, year in year oot, fur loave o' Margery? Deed'nt young John at t' eend, gang t' Amearky till ee'd gotten t' be a gradly geolergees or sum'et, wi' gold mines an' brass aneuf t' bowten a' Grasmere an' Patterdaal thrawn in? Deed'nt Miss Margery haud oot agin his courtin, when ee coom'd heame, an' gie in fair, w'en John telt her ee hed gotten ees ain fortun wi' his ain head an' han's? Bit, deed'nt th' sonsy lass mak oaath t' ne'er wed an Auldgarth till th' Wush'n Geat bogle wor laid, an' the Auldgarths an' Seacrofts wor freeans? Hout, lads! Bit that's nit th' warst!"

Cursty was in as great a state of excitement over the grewsome and hopeless circumstances of the situation as his hearers. He continued in a tone of almost desperate compassion.

"Lads, I can nit abear it; bit Miss Margery ower theer ha' sweear'd she'll gang alane t' th' Wush'n Geat to morror neet. Nabuddy can stoap her. Ye kna she'll gae, if t' holt fell'd ower on her t' mak her greave.

"Worse nor a', theer'll be death i' Grasmere! I dreeamt o' flowers an' rushes three neet runnin. I seed 'em tangelt roun' the ghaist o' th' Geat, roun' Miss Margery, roun' Rosedale hall. I kna its death fur t' puir lass yon; I kna it!"

Gentle hearted Cursty buried his head in his hands, completely overcome with his miserable forebodings. The mists must also have been deep on his old cronies' eyes. As if with a like impulse of pitying interest, they drew hed shading their faces, looked long and sadly into St. Oswald's churchyard where Margery Seacroft and young John Oldgarth stood in the old, peaceful sunshine beside the grave of Wordsworth. Just at that moment Margery was placing another wreath upon the gray old headstone. When they saw her first touch the flowers to her lips in a sweet and loving way, the three old ravens sat down again upon the bench with a despairing groan. Then, one after another, they croaked:

"Lans a' marcy on she!"

"Lans—sum'et mun be din!"

"Cursty, Cursty! Yer dreeam's th' warst o' a'!"

II.

LAYING THE GHAIST.

Adjoining the ancient parlor hall of Rosedale manor house were two large apartments with huge bay windows. They were each half chamber, half sitting room, and looked out past masses of flowers, melodious fountains, shaded paths and driveways, over all the sweet Grasmere vale, with its sleeping hamlet, lake and the blue, circling mountains beyond.

The master of Rosedale, Matthew Seacroft, an invalid since the death of his wife Margaret, remained almost constantly in one of these rooms, looking across his many acres with patient pain and longing; pain at the fear of ever leaving the living image of the dead behind him; longing through that living image to call again his own the deathless image beyond the grave.

The other bayed room, which had been his wife's, was now his daughter Margery's, as she was called in loving familiarity at Rosedale and in the valley homes below. The toast of the country gentry for years, "to the bravest woman in Westmoreland, and the tenderest," had been to this fine, fair gentlewoman, with auburn hair and hazel eyes. Such the power of a pure, calm soul shining through steadfast, kindly eyes upon human kind, that Grasmere peasant folk had the common saying, "When Miss Margery claps een on yan, ye'll na langer hide yer thowts."

But a few hours had passed since the ravens were croaking beside the Grasmere inn. Margery was in her own room at Rosedale, her fingers listlessly but fondly wandering over the keys of her piano; her eyes fixed upon her mother's portrait opposite the huge carved oaken bed; and her whole attitude that of one gently but anxiously awaiting the outcome of some fondly cherished project.

And well she might; for that very morning she won from her father the only reluctant gift of his life—a letter to her lover's father, Ralph Oldgarth, asking in no measured words that the past might be forgotten, that their children might be spared the shadow of hate between them; and that the Oldgarths and Seacrofts might henceforth be known in dear old Westmoreland only as friends.

Old Geordie, when ordered to deliver this letter at Deepdale Hall, had for the first time come close to rebellion. He pothered about long before going, and muttered ominously to himself when finally setting out. In fair weather, like this, his errand to Deepdale Hall which lay just over the brow of Fairfield, should require but an hour; and Margery was now awaiting the old man's return. She mused thoughtfully over her piano; passed now and then into her father's room for a moment; but always came back to the window, looking wistfully over the hedges along the mountain path over which Geordie must come.

She came again to the piano and softly played the airs of the morrow's sacred hymns and songs. Soon her sweet, true voice rose strong and clear with the melody and words of that grand old hymn to St. Oswald, which had been borne aloft through the black-timbered vault of the ancient Grasmere Church by a thousand voices, led by her own, for many a past Rushbearing Day:

"They won us peace, Thy Saints, O Lord,
Even though, like Royal David, they,
Smiting and smitten with the sword,
Toiled through their mortal day.

Thou makst the wrath of man thy praise—"

At this moment old Geordie burst into the room, faint from exertion and overcome by terror and rage. Margery, without an exclamation, but almost as quick as thought, with a warning gesture of silence to Geordie, had softly closed her father's door, got the old servant into her own easy chair and herself close and quieting beside him.

"Time enough, Geordie; time enough;" she said in her grave, gentle way as she picked the brambles one by one from his torn clothing to divert him. "We let none of these grow on our side of Fairfield, do we Geordie?"

"Na, na, Miss Margery; bit th' curs'd Auldgarth pleace"

"There, there, Geordie. I know all that has happened. You just went to Ralph Oldgarth with the letter, and—and it did not quite please him; and—"

"An', fore t' Lord! I'd a' murdert ee on'y fur loave o' yersel an' auld maister theer!" broke in Geordie viciously and passionately.

"Murder is a dreadful, dreadful word, Geordie. An then, you felt so badly about disappointing us, that you hurried away, Geordie."

"Hurried awa!—hurried awa! Lord, Miss Margery, th' auld curse loos'd th' houns' on mea, afore I'd med the geat, I cleat'd th' geat at a boun, fur my leaf; an' as I toorned t' heeze a bow'der at t' pack Lans' wha met my een oop theer i' th' auld hall wundow, aboon th' poarch, bit th' Bogle o' th' Wush'n Great, glowerin an' clutchin like eed lowp th'h oun's an' geat an' a', an' ha' my verra leaf. Oh, Miss Margery!" whined the old man piteously, "yer a deed ooman, if ye gae t' Geat t' morrer neet. Ye'll be snashered t' bits wi' auld John Auldgarth's ghost!"

Margery raised Geordie to his feet, and, with a parting injunction to secrecy, dismissed him as graciously as though her own heart were free from pang or storm. When the door had closed behind him, she pressed her face against the window panes towards the peaceful vale below, and again upon the panes towards the wild mountain path above. She listened a moment at her father's door. From this she turned her white, hurt face, now filled with unutterable childish longing, to the mute mother-face against the wall. Then she threw herself on her couch, giving way to sobs and tears; while the deepening shadows of the evening gathered close and chill over hamlet, vale and hall.

The next day, the famous Rushbearing Day in Grasmere, had come and almost gone. The peasant folk for miles around had trooped into the old hamlet, as had their forefathers for hundreds of years before them. All the ancient merrymaking and rustic games of football, cricket, wrestling and "putting the stane" had been enjoyed, as of yore, by the strong Umbrian men and youth; while the lusty mountain lasses had gazed with unstinted awe on the "vagrom" shows, had flaunted their conscious beauty and coquetted to their hearts' content. Old and young, had joined the immemorial procession which always forms at the mossy Rothay bridge. The village band, piping the entrancing strains of Jemmy Dawson's March, and four maidens in white, with Margery at their head as was her wont, garlanded with flowers and carrying a silken rose bordered scarf filled with green rushes for the strewing, had led. A motley troop of children had come after, carrying tall holly boughs the "bearings" for the rushes—entwined with rushes and flowers, crosses, hearts and wreaths, here and there interspered with figures of the infant Moses in the bulrushes; and then all the sturdy Umbrian folk, with handfuls of rushes and flowers, had gaily followed on. The throng had wound in and out of the few narrow village streets, and had halted at the churchyard entrance where the band ceased playing; and where a thousand solemn voices had joined in the noble hymn to St. Oswald. Thus the quaint old church had been filled; and the multitude, still singing soft and low, had strewn flowers and rushes in crumbling porch, in shadowy loft, in ghostly belfry, on gray old Norman, tower, in aisle and pew and chancel, and at last upon the sacred altar of the hallowed pile, as the sweet old hymn was done.

Margery had been the veritable sunshine and life in these simple and venerable rites and observances of St. Oswald's festal day, as she had been for years, had led the tender Grasmere even song, singing as she had never sung before; had given glad gaiety and zest to that last and merriest ancient custom of the day, the laughter making distribution of gingerbread and sweets; John Oldgarth, at her bidding, serving the generous portions with mirth provoking jests, and as the August evening fell and the happy-hearted peasant folk were lumbering up the mountain ways to their quaint, old rock built homes, she had bidden her betrothed an affectionate good-night at the gate of the rectory where she was to remain until morning, in the knowledge that he was to pass the night with American tourist friends at the Prince of Wales hostelry beside the lake.

In all this long and happy day if Margery's heart had ached, it was unheeded by any, save the five arch conspirators who gathered, towards midnight, at Curtsy Harris' cottage, roundly swearing that "sum'et mun be din!" while nursing their fading courage with generous drafts of ale. Huge cudgels stood against the wall; and their brave plot, determined at the last moment after such friendly wrangling, was that Curtsy Harris, Willy Benn, Jemmy Railton, and Tommy Bamthet, were to proceed to the Wishing Gate to rescue Margery, and engage the agile and powerful ghost at all hazards; until Geordie could hasten to the scene with John Oldgarth to render fitting assistance to Miss Margery, and give color in her eyes to their traitorous though affectionate and chivalrous interference.

A little before midnight Margery, still clad as at the Rushbearing, set out from the rectory along the old highway leading across the holt. She had hardly reached the little cottage at the hillside, when she became conscious of being followed. "Ah, Geordie, Geordie," she reflected, "you have played me false at last!"

She halted a moment, and the skulking figures also stopped. She advanced toward them and they retreated. She turned and proceeded up the hill, when they again followed. She increased her pace. So did those behind. When alongside the cottage, she suddenly left the hill, and, speeding along the hedge to the highway at the lake edge, quickly disappeared.

One of her pursuers whispered, "Lans a mercy! She hav gied oop th' ghaist;" then the group huddled at the edge of the holt-copse, shuddering and wondering what wisdom and valor would next suggest. They had not long to wait. Margery had made the half circuit of the little hill in a few moments. Gliding past the dread Wishing Gate, without even a glance of interest or fear, she grasped a handful of pebbles and mortar from the crumbling coping of the wall; and, dashing down the steep holt-side, she appeared before her startled rescuers so suddenly and pelted them with the missles! so sharply, that all these ale-befuddled Don Quixotes of Grasmere with cries of superstitious terror, incontinently took to their heels, never checking their mad flight until barred safely from all ghosts and terrors behind their humble cottage doors.

Almost laughing and crying at the rout of her pursuers and the grewsomeness of her situation, in a moment more she had reached the Wishing Gate. The moonlit scene below was tranquil and serene. As she leaned against the old love-shrine, whose bars are cut with names and dates by countless pilgrim hands, she mused aloud: "What should be my dearest wish, beyond laying the ghost—if one ever really comes here!—this strangely sweet St. Oswald's night?"

"To be John Oldgarth's happy bride! God bless you, Margaret Carew, I knew you would come at last!" spoke a voice close beside her, in tones so thrilling like her lover's that she turned in glad surprise—to find herself clasped tenderly in the arms of the dread ghost she had come to lay.

Just as the morning light was faintly stealing over the higher mountain peaks, an old white haired and white bearded man was reclining in Margery's easy chair in her own room at Rosedale manor house. He rested in an ineffable light and calm after half a life time of utter night and storm. One hand held that of Matthew Seacroft firm and sure and true. The other lovingly stroked the fair head of the noble woman beside him. His deep, kindly eyes fell now upon the portrait on the wall, now upon Margery's smiling, upturned face, again upon Margery's lover standing near, and even rested benignly upon trembling old Geordie, cowering in the shadows behind. Finally the old man spoke.

"John, your father gave out that I was dead. But I am the elder brother still. Thank God and Margaret! I am again the master of Deepdale Hall; and it shall remain a John Oldgarth's after I am gone. Margery here," and his voice sank for a moment, "has made us one glad family at the end."

As the sun swept bright and clear into the Umbrian valleys, and St. Oswald's matin chime stole sweetly on them there, the Bogle of the Wishing Gate, without the aid of Cursty, Jemmy, Will and Tam, was thus happily and forever laid.

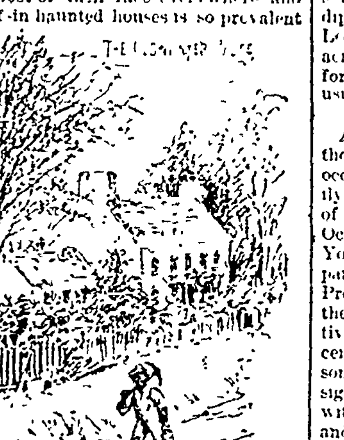
TAINT OF THE GOBLIN.

IT STILL CLINGS TO SOME HISTORIC HOUSES IN WASHINGTON.

Notorious Superstition of the Colored People—A Famous Haunted House—An Interesting Spook—Beautiful Marcia Burns—The Blaine Red House.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. The public spirited gentlemen who some time ago formed themselves into an association for preservation of the historic houses of Washington have had some strange experiences. They have unearthed more superstition and been put to more annoyance on account thereof than falls to the lot of most societies. They have discovered that nearly all of the old houses of the city are believed to be haunted, especially by the colored men whom they have desired to employ as cleaners and caretakers. The colored people of Washington are notoriously superstitious, as the most of their race everywhere and belief in haunted houses is so prevalent



here as to lead to a good deal of trouble in finding whitewashers, mason's helpers and other workmen to repair the historic mansions with which the city teems.

Lincoln Superstitions.

The gentleman who recently took possession of the old house on Tenth street in which Abraham Lincoln died was surprised when servant after servant employed by him left the same day she came. As long as daylight continued there was peace in the domestic establishment, but when the shades of darkness fell athwart the city the colored cook departed for a habitation more to her liking. It is one of the traditions of Washington that the ghost of Mr. Lincoln returns four times a week to the house in which his spirit breathed its last the day after his shooting by Wilkes Booth in the theater across the street.

One of the most famous of all the haunted houses in Washington is the Winter house, which stands near the navy yard, in a quarter of the city now inhabited principally by poor people, but which was once the aristocratic section of the young capital. That was in the days when the great white statehouse on the Roman hill was in process of erection and Washington was a mere village, straggling out over several farms of mud and underbrush. The only approaches to the city at that time were by water and stagecoach. The railway was undreamed of, and therefore the speculator and investor naturally argued that the water approaches would become valuable before any other part of the town. Hence it was that many rows of mansions, fine and costly in their day, were erected near the navy yard.

A Well Known Tradition.

One of these was the Winter house, occupied by a family which grew rich out of the appreciation of the value of Washington real estate early in the present century. A picturesque old place it is, and to this day capable of being turned into a fine residence. But it has not been occupied for about 50 years and never will be again. Its reputation as a haunted house is so well-established that the colored people who live in the neighborhood are afraid to pass it alone at night, and if compelled to go that way they hurry by, with many a furtive look over their shoulders.

The tradition is that every night may be heard the sound of a coach rolling up to the door, when the wheels stop and the old fashioned step with which the coaches of our grandfathers were provided is let down with a bang and rattle, and some one alights from the vehicle. In a few seconds the step is heard clanging together, and then the wheels rumble away, and the sound of the horses' hoofs is heard dying away in the distance. Every other colored man and woman you meet in that part of the city avers with all seriousness that he or she has heard this coach roll up to the winter mansion a hundred times, "an it allus makes my blood freeze in my body, boss."

Some of the descendants of the Winter family still live in Washington, but for some reason they do not care to improve and live in their property. A few years ago they made an effort to induce some of the colored families of the neighborhood to occupy the mansion and offered the place rent free for a year. But no one would take it even on these terms.

The Van Ness Mansion.

The most famous of all the historic houses of Washington is said to be haunted. That is the Van Ness mansion, which stands about a quarter of a mile southwest of the White House and in plain view from Mr. Cleveland's windows and also from the offices of the secretary of state and secretary of the treasury. Within the inclosure which surrounds this old house is the first house built in Washington, the cottage where lived crusty Davy Burns, who had the nerve to "sass" George Washington, with his pretty daughter, who afterward became the heiress and society belle, wife of General Van Ness, a high born and very swell congressman from New York. The story of the Davy Burns cottage and Van Ness mansion, which was built after the marriage of the heiress and for 10 or 15 years was the leading social house of the capital, has been told a hundred times. But it is not generally known that a crisp, new $50 note from the government money mill over there by the monument across the common would not induce a Washington colored man to enter this old house after sunset. That it is a haunted house every colored man of the neighborhood knows just as well as he knows that he is alive.

When the Association for Preservation of Historic Houses visited the first house built in Washington and the more pretentious but how sadly decayed neighbor a few days ago with a view to erecting upon the mansion a tablet indicative of its historic importance, they were surprised by the warning given them by a friendly colored man. "Don't you stay around here after nightfall 'less yo' want the life seare'l outen yo," said he, and when pressed for an explanation he declared that every night the spirit of beautiful Marcia Burns, in her nightrobe and carrying in her long arms a tiny babe, was seen roaming about the room, and ... out into the yard under the trees. Marcia Burns died in the cottage when yet a young wife and a much younger mother, and tradition about the ghost ... has been handed down through four or five generations of colored neighbors.

Until recently the colored people of that part of the city used the ground of the Van Ness mansion as a sort of pleasure resort, drinking beer under the trees and dancing on the lawn. But they never staid later than till the sun ... dip below the wooded height of General Lee's family home—Arlington farm—across the river, and then they departed for their home with more than their usual haste.

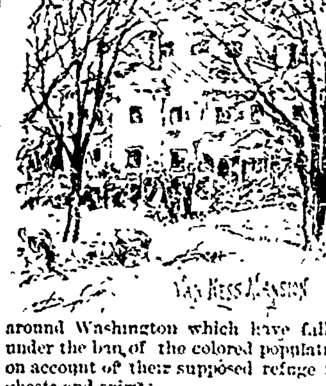
The Octagon House.

A mansion noted in its day as one of the finest houses of the capital, and occupied by a president and his family, is among the haunted habitations of this ghost ridden city. It is the Octagon house, which stands on New York avenue, not far from the war department. It was to this house that President and Mrs. Madison fled when the British burned the roof of the executive mansion. In this house, which receives its name from its peculiar shape, some very important treaties were signed. For one winter its walls rang with the laugh of the society grandees and dames of the period. But for nearly a half century it has been abandoned to the rats and other vermin simply because the neighbors declare it to be haunted.

Their story is that an officer of the war of 1812 who lost his life in a duel on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, and who had been a favorite with President and Mrs. Madison and often a guest of their house, returns occasionally and walks the halls and floors of the dwelling, with his cocked hat on his head and his long sword dangling at his heels. The Octagon house is still in a good state of preservation. Its walls are thick and strong, and the old place could, at small expense, be transformed into a desirable residence. But no one would rent it if it were improved. Plenty of white families would be glad to rent it if the terms were made reasonable, but they would not be able to keep any servants, and the colored neighbors would scare the wits out of their children before they had lived there a month.

Omens and Luck.

Owing to the almost universal employment of colored domestics in Washington, a house that is once haunted in the estimation or fancy of the dusky part of the population is a ruined house. It never more will return anything on its value. Its owner may as well tear down the structure, change as much as possible the appearance of the premises and trust to luck. Even then the chances are that the taint of the goblins will cling round the place and prejudice its value for renting purposes. There must be a score or perhaps 50 houses in and



around Washington which have fallen under the ban of the colored population on account of their supposed refuge for ghosts and spirits.

The Mead house, on H street, in the fashionable part of the city, as fine a piece of property as one should care for, has been ruined as an investment by this senseless craze of the colored folk. Over in Georgetown, the oldest part of Washington—for Georgetown was a thriving village when George Washington was a boy, having been named after King George and not after George Washington, as many suppose—there must be fully a dozen of these haunted houses. Many of them are valuable properties, and their owners, after trying in vain to rent them, have been compelled to pull them down and erect new buildings.

The Red House.

Even Mrs. Blaine has had trouble in getting and keeping colored servants, because the colored people have become superstitious about her house, known now as the Red House. They do not say it is haunted, but that it is unlucky. Because General Sickles killed Key in front of it, an attempt was made to assassinate Secretary Seward within it, and because Walker Blaine and finally Mr. Blaine himself died there, the colored people, in their ... way, imagine that the house has fallen under the ban of the fates, and some of them refuse to work for its present owner through fear that the bad luck of the place will be visited upon them.

WALTER WELLMAN.

The Only Test.

Blinkers—Talking about aged people, there's a woman in my town who says she is 110 years old.

Winkers—Does she remember dancing with George Washington?

"No."

"Then she's a fraud."—New York Weekly.

Why He Refrained.

Clumwhoppel—I've heard you ... going around calling ...

Vandercamp—You are mistaken. I would have called you a donkey if I hadn't been afraid to get into trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Texas Siftings.



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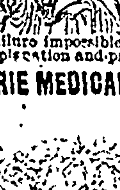
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NYE ON RAZORBACKS.

HE IS STILL IN ENGLAND GETTING POINTS ON HUNTING.

Getting on a Hunter That Once Belonged to Dunraven and Doing Some Cute Tricks. A Visit to the Tower of London, With Stubborn Facts on Same.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

LONDON, E. C., Jan. 6, 1894.

Of late I am getting many points on the subject of hunting, especially fox hunting, with a view to hunting the fox more when I get back to my estates in North Carolina, where the fox is to be seen very often. We have a blow set of hounds, however, in North Carolina, and I am getting together there a pack of the



MAN AND HORSE.

swiftest razorback hogs in the state now, with a view to building up a more chaste and beautiful hunt than I find here in England. My razorbacks have a strain of the finest and haughtiest aristocratic southern blood in their veins, having over a hundred years ago eaten a gentleman belonging to a very old family, and this, combined with their sterling qualities of mind and heart, which they breathe in with every Blue mountain zephyr of North Carolina, makes them by birth and association well adapted to the chase.

They are also perfectly free from the entanglements of pedigree. They sniff the glad morn, and with no bitter memories of who their parents were they curl their cute little tails over their keen, wire-edge backs and scamper cross country like the evil one beating tanbark.

Here, where the horses' tails and the wages of the workingman are both docked, the fox has to be taken from the zoological garden, and that makes it expensive. This has driven the patrons of the chase and descendants of Richard Coeur de Lion to the drag hunt, and the heroic sons of the crusaders may now be seen following the aniseed bag across the Kate Greenaway heaths and dressed in John Gilpin clothes.

Four years ago here I was given a hunter and very hospitably asked to join. One very sweet thing about the Englishman is the fact that he gives the American credit for being a perfect devil to ride and a sure shot, ready and willing to put out a mosquito's eye at 50 yards with a revolver and let the spectator select which eye at that. I was fool enough to try it, for I had taken a goblet of shandygaff and was reckless, especially when I heard that we were after an aniseed bag that would not turn when trodden upon.

The hunter was one formerly owned by Lord Dunraven, well bred, except that he held his mutilated tail rather too high, I thought. Well, I took him from the groom, a high church young man with a complexion like the heart of a rose, and leading the hunter away to a fence got aboard of him.

You have heard about the rider and the steed seeming almost like one, so utterly were they en rapport with each other. Well, most anybody could tell by looking closely where the horse began and where I left off. That's one thing I like about myself—I cannot deceive any one.

"Look," I said, "ladies and gentlemen, and you will notice that there is no deception here. The streak of scenery is the line where I leave off and the horse begins." Then they all laughed merrily, for they are as kind that way and gently bred as possible, and lots of things I did that day were accepted as humor of a high order when it was as a matter of fact only the evidence that I had gnawed off more than I could chew.

Did you ever see a self-made man who did not think he could ride on a horse as easily as he could on an annual pass? I never did.

I was not in at the death of the aniseed bag, but I want to say right here that witch hazel is one of the best things to relieve soreness that I ever tried. Take the extract, filling a bathtub two-thirds full of it, get in gently and order a good, thrilling book and your meals. Continue till pain is relieved.

I am ordering a whipper in from Busbee, N. C., to take charge of my pack, and when spring opens you'll hear the whoops and hallos on my estates day after day.

Another good thing about the razorback for fox chasing is that you do not have to follow him up on horseback to keep him on the scent. He doesn't care a scent whether he can smell the fox or not, for he follows him by sight and not by faith. Thus the disagreeable task of putting on a red coat and tight white breeches and high hat to ride over fences and things is entirely saved. Set your well trained razorback on the trail of a fox, and then you may go and play billiards if you choose. Not only will a well trained razorback overtake the fox and eat him, but the pack often scare up two or three more on the way and sample them.

I took a pack of razorbacks to Colorado last season on a wager to see if they could successfully hunt the jack rabbit, which is a match for the greyhound and deerhound. We started a jack rabbit out that had been training all summer.

Then we gave the hounds a start five minutes later. Five minutes after that we unleashed my ridge rooter Lalla Rookh and her associates.

In 27 minutes they had shaken the life out of the jack rabbit, after losing eight minutes on the way killing and eating the greyhounds.

But enough of this. Sporting matters have their place, but let us not allow them to usurp more important things.

Who of my readers has ever heard of the Tower of London? Do not be ashamed to say so if you have not.

It is a very interesting place, and as I had seen nothing in print regarding it during the past week I set aside a day to visit it, thinking at the same time how interesting a few stubborn facts would read regarding this old historic rolling mill, which latter it resembles very much.

The janitors are dressed in gay attire and, with their spears, look like a lot of Fresh Air fund boys going out for a day to spear pickerel. They are called beef eaters, which is a corruption of a French word which does not mean anything of the kind.

The tower is open every day, including Sunday, and is free on Saturday. I went on Saturday.

It is said to stand on the site of an old Roman fortress, but no one is perfectly positive about it except Mr. Besant, and he won't tell.

I wish I had more space to describe the tower in and had an understanding with this paper whereby I would be paid by the column. I would then give a word picture here which would save the reader $50 in traveling expenses and $5,000 in maritime nausea.

The building looks as much like a tower as Tattersall's livery and sale stable in New York.

No, it does not, come to think it over—more like the Forty-second Street reservoir, or the depot at Council Bluffs, Ia. It is a sort of combination of those styles and is paired with old Dominick's, like the site of the old Bastille in Paris. They look like one-fourth of an acre of salt rising bread just ready to bake or the good intentions used on the road to the Bad Lands.

There is a moat around the building, but it is dry, though they tell me it can be flooded at any time. I offered a beef eater 2 bob to flood it, and he was just going to do it when his superior came out and wanted 3 bob for himself. I saw that it would be no object to visit the Tower on Saturday if I fooled all my money away in this manner, so I withdrew the offer.

The Tower covers 13 acres, and the pence paid in by the public does not pay for sweeping the sidewalk.

It was used by Henry II as a royal lodgment, but since has been mostly used as a place to jug Scotch kings in. Griffin, prince of Wales, was also a prisoner here, and in trying to escape from his turret broke the rope, and the place where he fell was a sight to behold. His son was killed in battle soon after and his head put up on the same turret by Edward, who slew him. It was the custom in those days to put the heads of your enemies on the gate posts to scare the postman.

But in time customs have all been given up now, and football takes their place.



A CHEERFUL THOUGHT.

Here Edward III confined over 600 Jews, on the pretense that they were counterfeiters, when everybody knew that a Jew does not have to be a counterfeiter to make money.

During the war of the roses the Tower was so full of royal prisoners that a prince had to engage his cell by telegraph or sleep on the billiard table.

Every little while a message would come some thing like this:

Room Clerk, Tower, London, England:

Please reserve Sir Simon of Burley's room for me as soon as he is beheaded and oblige

RICHARD II.

The Scotch king James also put up at the Tower for 19 years, but got out on a habeas corpus and again ruled his people.

The Duke of Gloucester used the tower for his waiting room many years. Before he killed people he corralled them here. He drowned his brother, the Duke of Clarence, in a butt of wine here, making a kind of butt of the poor chap, as he had done for years, and then sold the wine to a "public" down town for a high price on account of its bouquet.

He also had his two beautiful nephews murdered here and buried at the foot of the staircase of the White tower.

Richard killed quite a number of his casual acquaintances and was the first to introduce what is now called in England "the function," at which he generally contributed a relative who had consented to oblige.

Henry VIII did the same thing, contributing his wives and many other personal friends, including Cromwell, a rising young man, while Anne Askew, a cultivated young lady with a heart as pure as the best baking powder today, was tortured quite a good deal and then burned at Smithfield.

I often wonder whether the Apaches were originally cruel or whether they got so by aping John Smith and the pilgrim fathers. Where are they?

The case of Lady Jane Grey was the saddest, for she had only reigned 10 days and was working on her message when she was imprisoned in the Tower and finally executed. After that to the time of the imprisonment and execution of Sir Walter Raleigh there was a good lively business going on, clear down to the deaths of Lords Balcarres, Lovat and Kilmarnock.

"Buffet" is the word I was trying to recall, from which "beef eaters" is derived.

The Wakefield tower is used as a jewelry store now and storage for crowns, etc. These are behind a strong cage, so built that no one has ever been able to realize on this stock of goods.

Queen Victoria's crown, made in 1838, contains 2,769 diamonds, all of which are real, and the whole outfit is worth $500,000 or thereabouts. There are several crowns here used indoors by former monarchs and St. Edward's staff, a 90 pound cane, voted to him as the most popular man in town. The knob on the top is said to contain a sliver of the true cross. When we get the true history of the cross, I am led to believe we will find that it was drawn to the top of Calvary by an eight horse team.

There are many other things, such as scepters and various articles which I tried to get as Christmas presents for loved ones at home, but failed.

The block and heading ax gave me a good deal of comfort, for I could see by their use that once the English were as rude and coarse as we are now. It has taken thousands of years for the Briton to outgrow the use of the instruments of torture seen now in the council chamber of the Tower.

May we not hope some day to be also refined and cultivated? I trust so.

Max O'Rell says the Englishman conceals his wickedness, while the Frenchman boasts of it. The American does not boast of his crimes, but he might as well. He puts them all in the morning paper next to pure reading matter.

Bill Nye.

JACK DEMPSEY'S VIEW.

The Famous Pugilist's Estimate of Corbett and Mitchell.

The outcome of the proposed battle between James J. Corbett of California and Charles Mitchell of England has caused more speculation among sporting men than any similar contest of the kind that I remember. The majority of the talent I know favor Corbett. Such undoubted authorities as Al Smith, Pat Sheedy, John L. Sullivan, Michael F. and Philip Dwyer are sure that the Californian cannot lose. On the other hand, such equally competent au-



Jas J Corbett

thorities as Bat Masterson, the great sportsman of Denver, Parson Davies, the backer of Peter Jackson, and Colonel Bill Harding feel equally certain that the Briton will win the golden prize.

Among the great masses of the people who go to make up the sporting world doubt and uncertainty exist as to which of the rival gladiators will prove the better man. This is due to the fact that both are practically unknown quantities, as neither has yet succumbed to defeat. Corbett's unknown quantity is his willingness or ability to endure punishment; Mitchell's, as to what constitutes the limitations of his physical powers. The Englishman has met all kinds of opponents from giants to pygmies and has never got worse than a draw. The bigger the chaps he would face the better he would show to advantage. That was because he was quicker and swifter than they and could get out of harm's way. Big men, with few exceptions, are slow, and a good, clever fellow of middle size can easily elude their advances.

How anybody can question Corbett's willingness to take punishment—in other words, his gameness—is more than I can understand. I know him to be game to his heart's core, and I want to dissipate right here and now the idea prevalent in many quarters that there is a "streak of the yellow" in his composition. I say this unreservedly, for I know whereof I speak. I was Joe Choynski's second on the occasion of his memorable battle with Corbett in California a few years ago. That battle lasted 27 rounds and was the hardest the champion ever fought. Early in the fight Jim broke his right arm, but kept on unflinchingly, although he suffered excruciating pain. By the cleverest possible maneuvering he kept Choynski at bay with his long left and avoided punishment.

About the eighteenth round I told Joe to go in at Jim and try to discourage him by fast and furious fighting and thus quickly end the battle. Well, Joe rushed at Jim like a human hurricane. He rained a shower of vicious blows upon Jim's head, face and body. Jim, by reason of his disabled right, could not ward half of them off, and he received a fearful pommeling. He never blenched. He took his punishment like a Spartan. He kept his head as well as his heart and was cool throughout. The fast work soon tired Joe, and then Jim displayed his generalship as well as his gameness, and he came back at Joe. His muscles seemed made of steel, and he seemed to be as tireless as a steam engine. He kept jabbing and jabbing at Joe's nose, eyes and mouth, and he never let up until he gave his fellow townsman his quietus.

Now as to the battle. It may be a long one or a short one, according to the tactics employed by the men. My belief is that it will be a fairly long one, more so than the Corbett-Sullivan fight, because Mitchell will be in much finer fettle than the "Big Fellow." He will be able to endure a far greater strain.

It is hard to outline another man's plan of action, but I think Mitchell's will be to try to get under Corbett's guard and punish him about the body. He is so much shorter than Corbett that he knows it will be an extremely difficult task to reach his face at outfighting. He need not rush and do the leading to accomplish this, as many people think, but simply await Corbett's lead and counter on the body. I think that Mitchell expects and is willing to receive lots of punishment about the head so as to get in a few rib roasters on Jim's body. He believes, I am told, that Jim cannot hit him hard enough to knock him out.

Corbett, I believe, will be prepared for every move Mitchell may make. When he leads at the Briton's head, he will take care, too, to protect his body. Besides, he is as



Charles Mitchell

nimble as a panther on his feet, and can, I believe, get away most of the time without serious return. At infighting, too, he may surprise Mitchell if forced to it. He certainly did two strong men that I know of—Joseph Choynski and Peter Jackson.

I am not attempting to decry Mitchell's abilities. He is game, clever, speedy, cool, crafty, resourceful and exceptionally strong. His strength will be his best card in the game at Jacksonville. In three trumps—speed, cleverness and weight—Corbett has a shade the best of the play. In three others—coolness, craftiness and resources—Mitchell may make the better showing. As to the joker, gameness, it is a standoff between them, and as for the right and left bower, height and reach, the Californian has far and away the best of it. Corbett holds the most trumps and barring bad playing should win the fistic game.

Jim E. Dempsey

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB SCHEME.

A Turf Reform Project Championed by James R. Keene and Other Turfmen.

The project to establish a national jockey club that shall control running races is attracting a great deal of attention just now. The object of the new club is to reform certain abuses on the turf and revive general interest in the sport. James R. Keene, the famous turfman and Wall street speculator, is the most active champion of the project, but it has the support of such well known horsemen as John A. Morris, August and Perry Belmont, J. O. Donner, Philip Dwyer, John Hunter, J. B. Haggin, A. F. Walcott, W. H. Thompson, William Jay, Pierre Lorillard and others. Although the club is talked of as a national affair it will, for the present at least, confine its labors to racing in the east, and the Chicago and other western tracks will be independent of its jurisdiction. James R. Keene, the leading spirit in the enterprise, has the greatest string of thoroughbreds on the turf today, and during the season of 1893 his horses won more money than any stable in the United States or Great Britain. The star of his string is the unbeaten Domino, winner of $170,310. The total earnings of his stable for the year were $277,048.



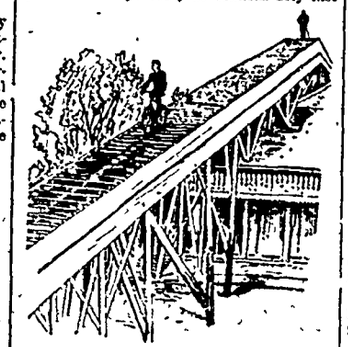
JAMES R. KEENE.

Mr. Keene is about 55 years of age and one of the most daring speculators Wall street has ever known. He was born in the east, went to California during the gold excitement, and operating as a broker made $6,000,000 in daring operations against Flood, O'Brien and other San Francisco mining kings. In 1876 he removed to New York "with a parlor car full of cash to drain Jay Gould," as he was reported to have remarked. When Gould heard this statement, he is credited with having retorted that he would send Keene back to California in a freight car. In two years Keene was nearly pauperized, but in 1881 he was richer than ever before. That year he sent his great horse Foxhall abroad and captured the grand prize of Paris, the Czarowitz and the Cambridgeshire stakes. In 1884 Gould forced Keene to the wall, but he has since made another immense fortune, paid all his old debts and resigned all thought of going back to California in a freight car, now that Gould is dead.

Kilpatrick's Daring Ride.

One of the most daring wheelmen in the world is Charles G. Kilpatrick, the one legged trick rider who gained fame several years ago by riding a bicycle down the west steps of the capitol at Washington. Several wheelmen equipped with the conventional number of nether limbs had previously performed the feat, but Kilpatrick is the only one legged man who ever shot down the 80 steps at the rate of 120 feet in three seconds.

The accompanying picture, which is from The Bearings, shows the daring feat Kilpatrick did repeatedly at Kansas City last



KILPATRICK'S KANSAS CITY RIDE.

summer. The particular feature of his performance was his ride down a specially built flight of stairs 120 feet long, 50 feet high and only 5 feet wide. Down these steps he rode twice a day for six weeks. During one of the evening performances the electric light went out just as he started, leaving him to make the descent in the dark. He got to the ground in safety, but swears that there is not money enough in the world to hire him to try it again. It took him just 2½ seconds to make the descent.

A Substitute For Ice In Skating.

Two San Francisco men have invented a compound that they claim will take the place of ice for skating purposes. Exactly what the ingredients of their compound are they do not choose to say, but the body of it is sulphur. There are four other ingredients. The substance itself is of a pliable and elastic character. The surface is as slippery as ice, and though of an oily smoothness will not grease the clothing of those who happen to fall upon it.

The composition will be spread over thin iron plates to the depth of an inch. These plates will rest upon brick buttresses, and underneath throughout all the area gas jets will be arranged 14 inches apart. These will be used for melting the compound and giving it a new surface when the surface becomes roughened. To melt it will be all that is necessary to accomplish this. The sand and dirt left from the skaters' boots will sink in the lighter liquid, and when the substance hardens again the new surface will be perfectly smooth and clean.

A Good Story by John Splan.

John Splan, the famous reinsman, tells a story illustrating the ignorance of the average Englishman as to trotting horses. John went over to England to sell some trotters, and he had tacked up over the stall of one of them its name and the record 2.17. An Englishman came along, accompanied by a lady, and they got into a dispute over what that 2:17 meant. The man said it meant that the horse was to be sold at 17 minutes past 2. The lady declared that he was all wrong. It meant, she said, that the nag could go two miles in 17 minutes. Finally they called on John to settle the matter, and he said that as he always made it a rule to be gallant toward the ladies he decided in the woman's favor.

SPORTING NOTES.

A Boston man has invented a steam bicycle.

Jacob Schaefer, the billiardist, will appear for 125 weeks in a farce comedy. His alleged salary is $250 a week.

The Pastime Athletic club, St. Louis, the athletic club of the Schuylkill navy, Philadelphia, and the Chicago Athletic association, Chicago, are all troubled concerning financial matters.

The Westminster Kennel club's annual bench show will be held in New York Feb. 20-23.

A French count has just built an aluminium yacht.

Louis Stern, a New York horseman and dry goods merchant, is building a stable that will cost $150,000.

Joe Donoghue and Adolph Norseng have agreed to skate a series of races at one, three and five miles for a silver trophy donated by Receiver Freedman, the events to take place on three consecutive nights by electric light at Manhattan field, New York.

Mascot has during his career paced 20 heats better than 2:10. He never started against the watch but once, and then went under the wire at 2.09¼.

Axtell earned $170,000 in stud fees up to Jan. 1, 1894. He cost his owner $106,000.

Thirteen horses won $21,725 on the grand circuit last season, and not one of them won first money.

The late Prince Menschikoff paid $60,000 for eight American trotters.

In Constant Practice.

Actor—He can play "drunken parts" better than any one in the profession.

Manager—Yes, but the trouble is he is too fond of rehearsing.—New York Herald.

A Testimonial.

"I understand you tried the faith cure with success."

"I did. My faith was cured."—Life.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditur

Of El Paso County, Colorado - For the one-half year ending Dec. 31, 1893

WARRANT ACCOUNT.

1893.		1893.	
June 30. To warrants outstanding	$39,410 71	Dec. 31. By Warrants Paid	
For the following purposes—		By Warrants Outstanding	
Commissioners	2,475 45		
County Clerk	844 60		
Treasurer	3,209 11		
Assessment	4,240 99		
Surveyor	292 75		
County Attorney	584 60		
Superintendent of Schools	1,296 10		
County Physician and Superintendent of Poor	349 15		
Sheriff and Deputies	2,125 68		
District Court—			
Jurors, District Court	1,282 90		
Witnesses, District Court	798 00		
Clerk of District Court	528 75		
Stenographer, District Court	751 15		
District Attorney	1,545 00		
Bailiff, District Court	110 00		
County Court—			
County Judge	180 25		
Jurors, County Court	941 60		
Witnesses, County Court	360 30		
Justice Court—			
Justice of the Peace Fees	538 11		
Constables	254 79		
Jurors, J. P. Court	15 00		
Witnesses, J. P. Court	92 10		
Coroner Inquests—			
Coroner's Fees	235 90		
Coroner's Jurors	72 00		
Witnesses	49 20		
Miscellaneous—			
Furniture	78 30		
Books, Printing and Stationery	980 65		
Light and Fuel	455 38		
Repairs, County Buildings	158 65		
Expense, Board of County Prisoners	792 69		
Expenses, County Jail	616 70		
Election Expenses	1,423 89		
Janitor	556 70		
Water Commissioner	1,422 65		
Poor House Expenses	1,983 20		
Roads and Bridges	6,980 47		
Rebate of Taxes	69 17		
Prisoners' Counsel	270 00		
Miscellaneous	4,452 56		
Total	$ 80,289 91	Total	

EL PASO COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH COUNTY FUND

1893.		1893.	
June 30. To Cash on hand	$ 34,530 34	Dec. 31. By Warrants Paid	
To Delinquent Tax Declared Unavailable for the year 1886	224 07	By Delinquent Tax declared unavailable for the year 1886	
" Delinquent Tax for the year 1887	854 19	" Delinquent Tax for the year 1887	
" " " " " 1888	396 08	" " " " " 1888	
" " " " " 1889	471 07	" " " " " 1889	
" " " " " 1890	1,736 87	" " " " " 1890	
" " " " " 1891	2,131 00	" " " " " 1891	
" " " " " 1892	61,300 96	" " " " " 1892	
" Uncollected Tax " " " 1893	84,004 34	" Uncollected Tax " " " 1887	
To Receipts from—		" Cash on hand	
Rent	265 00	" Interest on Court House site warrants	
Douglas County, prisoner	58 00		
Saloon License	1,250 00		
Interest 1891 Tax	20 76		
Interest 1892 Tax	1,257 59		
Total	190,349 87	Total	

The foregoing statements have been examined and found correct.

C. W. LONG, Chairman,
J. C. WOODBURY,
W. S. BOYNTON,
} County Commissio

STATE OF COLORADO,
COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss.

I, F. W. Howbert, county clerk in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify t foregoing is a true and correct statement of the accounts above named, in El Paso county, Colorado, 31st day of December, A. D. 1893, and of county warrants issued and paid during the half year ending ber 31st, 1893.

Given under my hand and official seal this 17th day of January, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

F. W. HOWBERT, County Cl

LINUS E. SHER
United States Land and Pens
Will practice before any L and the Pension Departme tests and difficult cases a
Insurance, Loans an Real E
Mineral Patents procured in sible time. Adverses filed. veys obtained, and all kinds o connected with mineral claims.
COLORADO REAL ESTATE E 109 East Huerfano
LINUS E. SHER

SALE OF COLLATERAL SE

Notice is hereby given that the will on the 29th day of January o'clock a. m., of that day sell, at p to the highest bidder, at the nort of the County Court House in the rado Springs, County of El Paso, Colorado, all of the following coll ties, to-wit:
30,000 shares of the capital stoc Joe and Mineral Farm Consolid company;
13 647 shares of the capital stock tiac Mining company;
70,276 shares of the capital stock Annie Mining company.
Terms of sale, cash.
J.

DISSOLUTION NOTI

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., J
The co-partnership heretofore tween McDaniel & Stanley is here by mutual consent. Mr. Stanley all old accounts, receivable or col be received and paid by Mr. D. who will continue the business a old stand, 12 E. Huerfano st.
D. J. M
E. L. S

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified th lation of the ordinance of the City Springs, to flood their premises for of making skating rinks, also a vio ordinance to allow water to flow fr to prevent same from freezing. F this ordinance will be strictly enf sons violating same will be fined $5 and the water promptly shut off paid.
F. W.
Superintendent of W

SALE OF CITY BON

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., J
Sealed bids for Colorado Spring bonds to the amount of $25,000, d years, payable after ten years, at the city, bearing interest at 5 per num, payable semi-annually will the City Clerk up to 2 p. m. Feb The City Council reserves the r any and all bids.
By order of the City Council.
CHAS.

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